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(54) Title: NOVEL PLANT ACYLTRANSFERASES (57) Abstract <p>By this invention, novel nucleic acid sequences encoding for acyltransferase related proteins are provided, wherein said acyltransferase-like protein is active in the transfer of a fatty acyl group from a fatty acyl donor to a fatty acyl acceptor. Also considered are amino acid and nucleic acid sequences obtainable from AT-like nucleic acid sequences and the use of such sequences to provide transgenic host cells capable of producing modified lipid content and composition.</p>		

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NOVEL PLANT ACYLTRANSFERASES

5

INTRODUCTION

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/101,939 filed September 25, 1998.

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Technical Field

The present invention is directed to nucleic acid and amino acid sequences and constructs, and methods related thereto.

15 Background

Through the development of plant genetic engineering techniques, it is now possible to produce transgenic varieties of plant species to provide plants which have novel and desirable characteristics. For example, it is now possible to genetically engineer plants for tolerance to environmental stresses, such as resistance to pathogens and tolerance to herbicides and to improve the quality characteristics of the plant, for example improved fatty acid compositions. However, the number of useful nucleotide sequences for the engineering of such characteristics is thus far limited and the speed with which new useful nucleotide sequences for engineering new characteristics is slow.

The characterization of various acyltransferase proteins is useful for the further study of plant fatty acid synthesis systems and for the development of novel and/or alternative oils sources. Studies of plant mechanisms may provide means to further enhance, control, modify, or otherwise alter the total fatty acyl composition of triglycerides and oils. Furthermore, the elucidation of the factor(s) critical to the natural production of fatty acids in plants is desired, including the purification of such factors and the characterization of element(s) and/or cofactors which enhance the efficiency of the system. Of particular interest are the nucleic acid sequences of genes encoding proteins which may be useful for applications in genetic engineering.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention provides nucleic acid encoding for amino acid sequences for a class of proteins which are related to acyltransferase proteins. Such proteins are referred to herein as acyltransferase related or acyltransferase like proteins.

 By this invention, nucleic acid sequences encoding these acyltransferase related proteins may now be characterized with respect to enzyme activity. In particular,
10 identification and isolation of nucleic acid sequences encoding for acyltransferase related proteins from *Arabidopsis*, yeast, corn, and soybean are provided.

 Thus, this invention encompasses acyltransferase related nucleic acid sequences and the corresponding amino acid sequences, and the use of these nucleic acid sequences in the preparation of oligonucleotides containing such acyltransferase related encoding sequences
15 for analysis and recovery of plant acyltransferase related gene sequences. The acyltransferase related encoding sequence may encode a complete or partial sequence depending upon the intended use. All or a portion of the genomic sequence, or cDNA sequence, is intended.

 Of special interest are recombinant DNA constructs which provide for transcription or transcription and translation (expression) of the acyltransferase related sequences in host
20 cells. In particular, constructs which are capable of transcription or transcription and translation in plant host cells are preferred. For some applications a reduction in sequences encoding acyltransferase related sequences may be desired. Thus, recombinant constructs may be designed having the acyltransferase related sequences in a reverse orientation for expression of an anti-sense sequence or use of co-suppression, also known as "transwitch",
25 constructs may be useful. Such constructs may contain a variety of regulatory regions including transcriptional initiation regions obtained from genes preferentially expressed in plant seed tissue. For some uses, it may be desired to use the transcriptional and translational initiation regions of the acyltransferase related gene either with the acyltransferase related encoding sequence or to direct the transcription and translation of a heterologous sequence.

30 Also considered in this invention are the plants and seeds containing the constructs and polynucleotides of this invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 provides the 204 amino acid conserved sequence profile identified from comparisons of glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase and various lysophosphatidic acid acyltransferase using PSI-BLAST.

Figure 2 provides an amino acid sequence alignment for the acyltransferase sequences. The alignment shown is of the regions of the protein extending from about 30 amino acids prior to the conserved H in the conserved sequence HXXXXD to 100 amino acids after, or downstream, of the P in the conserved PEG sequence motif of the acyltransferase-like sequences.

Figure 3 provides schematics showing the relationship of the identified acyltransferases. The relationships described are derived from an alignment of the regions of the protein extending from about 30 amino acids prior to the conserved H in the conserved sequence HXXXXD to 100 amino acids after, or downstream, of the P in the conserved PEG sequence motif of the acyltransferase-like sequences. Figure 3A provide a phylogenetic tree showing the relationship of several acyltransferases. Figure 3B provides a table showing the percent similarities and percent divergence of the novel acyltransferases and known acyltransferases using the Clustal method with PAM250 residue weight table.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the subject invention, nucleotide sequences are provided which are capable of coding sequences of amino acids, such as, a protein, polypeptide or peptide, which are related to nucleic acid sequences encoding acyltransferase proteins, referred to herein as acyltransferase-like or acyltransferase related. The novel nucleic acid sequences find use in the preparation of constructs to direct their expression in a host cell. Furthermore, the novel nucleic acid sequences may find use in the preparation of plant expression constructs to modify the fatty acid composition of a plant cell.

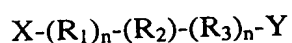
In one embodiment of the present invention, nucleic acid sequences, also referred to herein as polynucleotides, are identified from databases which are related to acyltransferases.

Isolated proteins, Polypeptides and Polynucleotides

A first aspect of the present invention relates to isolated acyltransferase polynucleotides. The polynucleotide sequences of the present invention include isolated polynucleotides that encode the polypeptides of the invention having a deduced amino acid sequence selected from the group of sequences set forth in the Sequence Listing and to other polynucleotide sequences closely related to such sequences and variants thereof.

The invention provides a polynucleotide sequence identical over its entire length to each coding sequence as set forth in the Sequence Listing. The invention also provides the coding sequence for the mature polypeptide or a fragment thereof, as well as the coding sequence for the mature polypeptide or a fragment thereof in a reading frame with other coding sequences, such as those encoding a leader or secretory sequence, a pre-, pro-, or prepro- protein sequence. The polynucleotide can also include non-coding sequences, including for example, but not limited to, non-coding 5' and 3' sequences, such as the transcribed, untranslated sequences, termination signals, ribosome binding sites, sequences that stabilize mRNA, introns, polyadenylation signals, and additional coding sequence that encodes additional amino acids. For example, a marker sequence can be included to facilitate the purification of the fused polypeptide. Polynucleotides of the present invention also include polynucleotides comprising a structural gene and the naturally associated sequences that control gene expression.

The invention also includes polynucleotides of the formula:



wherein, at the 5' end, X is hydrogen, and at the 3' end, Y is hydrogen or a metal, R_1 and R_3 are any nucleic acid residue, n is an integer between 1 and 3000, preferably between 1 and 1000 and R_2 is a nucleic acid sequence of the invention, particularly a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group set forth in the Sequence Listing and preferably SEQ IDNOs: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 226-233. In the formula, R_2 is oriented so that its 5' end residue is at the left, bound to R_1 , and its 3' end residue is at the right, bound to R_3 . Any stretch of nucleic acid residues denoted by either R group, where R is greater than 1, may be either a heteropolymer or a homopolymer, preferably a heteropolymer.

The invention also relates to variants of the polynucleotides described herein that encode for variants of the polypeptides of the invention. Variants that are fragments of the polynucleotides of the invention can be used to synthesize full-length polynucleotides of the

invention. Preferred embodiments are polynucleotides encoding polypeptide variants wherein 5 to 10, 1 to 5, 1 to 3, 2, 1 or no amino acid residues of a polypeptide sequence of the invention are substituted, added or deleted, in any combination. Particularly preferred are substitutions, additions, and deletions that are silent such that they do not alter the properties or activities of the polynucleotide or polypeptide.

Nucleotide sequences encoding acyltransferases may be obtained from natural sources or be partially or wholly artificially synthesized. They may directly correspond to an acyltransferase endogenous to a natural source or contain modified amino acid sequences, such as sequences which have been mutated, truncated, increased or the like. Acyltransferases may be obtained by a variety of methods, including but not limited to, partial or homogenous purification of protein extracts, protein modeling, nucleic acid probes, antibody preparations and sequence comparisons. Typically an acyltransferase will be derived in whole or in part from a natural source. A natural source includes, but is not limited to, prokaryotic and eukaryotic sources, including, bacteria, yeasts, plants, including algae, and the like.

Of special interest are acyltransferases which are obtainable from eukaryotic sources, including those which are obtained, from plants, or from acyltransferases which are obtainable through the use of these sequences. "Obtainable" refers to those acyltransferases which have sufficiently similar sequences to that of the sequences provided herein to provide a biologically active protein of the present invention.

Further preferred embodiments of the invention that are at least 50%, 60%, or 70% identical over their entire length to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of the invention, and polynucleotides that are complementary to such polynucleotides. More preferable are polynucleotides that comprise a region that is at least 80% identical over its entire length to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of the invention and polynucleotides that are complementary thereto. In this regard, polynucleotides at least 90% identical over their entire length are particularly preferred, those at least 95% identical are especially preferred. Further, those with at least 97% identity are highly preferred and those with at least 98% and 99% identity are particularly highly preferred, with those at least 99% being the most highly preferred.

Preferred embodiments are polynucleotides that encode polypeptides that retain substantially the same biological function or activity as the mature polypeptides encoded by the polynucleotides set forth in the Sequence Listing.

The invention further relates to polynucleotides that hybridize to the above-described sequences. In particular, the invention relates to polynucleotides that hybridize under stringent conditions to the above-described polynucleotides. As used herein, the terms "stringent conditions" and "stringent hybridization conditions" mean that hybridization will generally occur if there is at least 95% and preferably at least 97% identity between the sequences. An example of stringent hybridization conditions is overnight incubation at 42°C in a solution comprising 50% formamide, 5x SSC (150 mM NaCl, 15 mM trisodium citrate), 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.6), 5x Denhardt's solution, 10% dextran sulfate, and 20 micrograms/milliliter denatured, sheared salmon sperm DNA, followed by washing the hybridization support in 0.1x SSC at approximately 65°C. Other hybridization and wash conditions are well known and are exemplified in Sambrook, *et al.*, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Second Edition, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989), particularly Chapter 11.

The invention also provides a polynucleotide consisting essentially of a polynucleotide sequence obtainable by screening an appropriate library containing the complete gene for a polynucleotide sequence set forth in the Sequence Listing under stringent hybridization conditions with a probe having the sequence of said polynucleotide sequence or a fragment thereof; and isolating said polynucleotide sequence. Fragments useful for obtaining such a polynucleotide include, for example, probes and primers as described herein.

As discussed herein regarding polynucleotide assays of the invention, for example, polynucleotides of the invention can be used as a hybridization probe for RNA, cDNA, or genomic DNA to isolate full length cDNAs or genomic clones encoding a polypeptide and to isolate cDNA or genomic clones of other genes that have a high sequence similarity to a polynucleotide set forth in the Sequence Listing. Such probes will generally comprise at least 15 bases. Preferably such probes will have at least 30 bases and can have at least 50 bases. Particularly preferred probes will have between 30 bases and 50 bases, inclusive.

The coding region of each gene that comprises or is comprised by a polynucleotide sequence set forth in the Sequence Listing may be isolated by screening using a DNA sequence provided in the Sequence Listing to synthesize an oligonucleotide probe. A labeled oligonucleotide having a sequence complementary to that of a gene of the invention is then used to screen a library of cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA to identify members of the library which hybridize to the probe. For example, synthetic oligonucleotides are prepared which correspond to the N-terminal sequence of the polypeptide. The partial sequences so prepared can then be used as probes to obtain acyltransferase clones from a gene library prepared from

a cell source of interest. Alternatively, where oligonucleotides of low degeneracy can be prepared from particular peptides, such probes may be used directly to screen gene libraries for gene sequences. In particular, screening of cDNA libraries in phage vectors is useful in such methods due to lower levels of background hybridization.

5 Typically, a sequence obtainable from the use of nucleic acid probes will show 60-70% sequence identity between the target acyltransferase sequence and the encoding sequence used as a probe. However, lengthy sequences with as little as 50-60% sequence identity may also be obtained. The nucleic acid probes may be a lengthy fragment of the nucleic acid sequence, or may also be a shorter, oligonucleotide probe. When longer nucleic acid
10 fragments are employed as probes (greater than about 100 bp), one may screen at lower stringencies in order to obtain sequences from the target sample which have 20-50% deviation (i.e., 50-80% sequence homology) from the sequences used as probe. Oligonucleotide probes can be considerably shorter than the entire nucleic acid sequence encoding an acyltransferase enzyme, but should be at least about 10, preferably at least about
15 15, and more preferably at least about 20 nucleotides. A higher degree of sequence identity is desired when shorter regions are used as opposed to longer regions. It may thus be desirable to identify regions of highly conserved amino acid sequence to design oligonucleotide probes for detecting and recovering other related genes. Shorter probes are often particularly useful for polymerase chain reactions (PCR), especially when highly conserved sequences can be
20 identified. (*See, Gould, et al., PNAS USA (1989) 86:1934-1938*).

The skilled artisan will appreciate that, in many cases, an isolated cDNA sequence will be incomplete, in that the region coding for the polypeptide is truncated with respect to the 5' terminus of the cDNA. This is a consequence of the reverse transcriptase, an enzyme with low 'processivity' (a measure of the ability of the enzyme to remain attached to the
25 template during the polymerization reaction) employed during the first strand cDNA synthesis.

There are several methods available and are well known to the skilled artisan to obtain full-length cDNAs, or extend short cDNAs, for example those based on the method of Rapid Amplification of cDNA Ends (RACE) (see, for example, Frohman *et al.* (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:8998-9002). Recent modifications of the technique, exemplified by the
30 Marathon™ technology (Clontech Laboratories, Inc.) for example, have significantly simplified obtaining full-length cDNA sequences.

Another aspect of the present invention relates to isolated acyltransferase polypeptides. Such polypeptides include isolated polypeptides set forth in the Sequence Listing, as well as polypeptides and fragments thereof, particularly those polypeptides which exhibit acyltransferase activity and also those polypeptides which have at least 50%, 60% or 70% identity, preferably at least 80% identity, more preferably at least 90% identity, and most preferably at least 95% identity to a polypeptide sequence selected from the group of sequences set forth in the Sequence Listing, and also include portions of such polypeptides, wherein such portion of the polypeptide preferably includes at least 30 amino acids and more preferably includes at least 50 amino acids.

“Identity”, as is well understood in the art, is a relationship between two or more polypeptide sequences or two or more polynucleotide sequences, as determined by comparing the sequences. In the art, “identity” also means the degree of sequence relatedness between polypeptide or polynucleotide sequences, as determined by the match between strings of such sequences. “Identity” can be readily calculated by known methods including, but not limited to, those described in *Computational Molecular Biology*, Lesk, A.M., ed., Oxford University Press, New York (1988); *Biocomputing: Informatics and Genome Projects*, Smith, D.W., ed., Academic Press, New York, 1993; *Computer Analysis of Sequence Data, Part I*, Griffin, A.M. and Griffin, H.G., eds., Humana Press, New Jersey (1994); *Sequence Analysis in Molecular Biology*, von Heinje, G., Academic Press (1987); *Sequence Analysis Primer*, Gribskov, M. and Devereux, J., eds., Stockton Press, New York (1991); and Carillo, H., and Lipman, D., *SIAM J Applied Math*, 48:1073 (1988). Methods to determine identity are designed to give the largest match between the sequences tested. Moreover, methods to determine identity are codified in publicly available programs. Computer programs which can be used to determine identity between two sequences include, but are not limited to, GCG (Devereux, J., et al., *Nucleic Acids Research* 12(1):387 (1984); suite of five BLAST programs, three designed for nucleotide sequences queries (BLASTN, BLASTX, and TBLASTX) and two designed for protein sequence queries (BLASTP and TBLASTN) (Coulson, *Trends in Biotechnology*, 12: 76-80 (1994); Birren, et al., *Genome Analysis, I*: 543-559 (1997)). The BLAST X program is publicly available from NCBI and other sources (BLAST Manual, Altschul, S., et al., NCBI NLM NIH, Bethesda, MD 20894; Altschul, S., et al., *J. Mol. Biol.*, 215:403-410 (1990)). The well known Smith Waterman algorithm can also be used to determine identity.

Parameters for polypeptide sequence comparison typically include the following:

Algorithm: Needleman and Wunsch, *J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443-453 (1970)

Comparison matrix: BLOSSUM62 from Hentikoff and Hentikoff, *Proc. Natl. Acad.*

Sci USA 89:10915-10919 (1992)

5 Gap Penalty: 12

Gap Length Penalty: 4

A program which can be used with these parameters is publicly available as the "gap" program from Genetics Computer Group, Madison Wisconsin. The above parameters along with no penalty for end gap are the default parameters for peptide comparisons.

10 Parameters for polynucleotide sequence comparison include the following:

Algorithm: Needleman and Wunsch, *J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443-453 (1970)

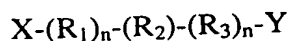
Comparison matrix: matches = +10; mismatches = 0

Gap Penalty: 50

Gap Length Penalty: 3

15 A program which can be used with these parameters is publicly available as the "gap" program from Genetics Computer Group, Madison Wisconsin. The above parameters are the default parameters for nucleic acid comparisons.

The invention also includes polypeptides of the formula:



20 wherein, at the amino terminus, X is hydrogen, and at the carboxyl terminus, Y is hydrogen or a metal, R_1 and R_3 are any amino acid residue, n is an integer between 1 and 1000, and R_2 is an amino acid sequence of the invention, particularly an amino acid sequence selected from the group set forth in the Sequence Listing and preferably SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, and 218-225. In the formula, R_2 is oriented so that its amino terminal residue
25 is at the left, bound to R_1 , and its carboxy terminal residue is at the right, bound to R_3 . Any stretch of amino acid residues denoted by either R group, where R is greater than 1, may be either a heteropolymer or a homopolymer, preferably a heteropolymer.

Polypeptides of the present invention include isolated polypeptides encoded by a polynucleotide comprising a sequence selected from the group of a sequence contained in
30 SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 226-233.

The polypeptides of the present invention can be mature protein or can be part of a fusion protein.

Fragments and variants of the polypeptides are also considered to be a part of the invention. A fragment is a variant polypeptide which has an amino acid sequence that is entirely the same as part but not all of the amino acid sequence of the previously described polypeptides. The fragments can be "free-standing" or comprised within a larger polypeptide of which the fragment forms a part or a region, most preferably as a single continuous region. Preferred fragments are biologically active fragments which are those fragments that mediate activities of the polypeptides of the invention, including those with similar activity or improved activity or with a decreased activity. Also included are those fragments that antigenic or immunogenic in an animal, particularly a human.

Variants of the polypeptide also include polypeptides that vary from the sequences set forth in the Sequence Listing by conservative amino acid substitutions, substitution of a residue by another with like characteristics. In general, such substitutions are among Ala, Val, Leu and Ile; between Ser and Thr; between Asp and Glu; between Asn and Gln; between Lys and Arg; or between Phe and Tyr. Particularly preferred are variants in which 5 to 10; 1 to 5; 1 to 3 or one amino acid(s) are substituted, deleted, or added, in any combination.

Variants that are fragments of the polypeptides of the invention can be used to produce the corresponding full length polypeptide by peptide synthesis. Therefore, these variants can be used as intermediates for producing the full-length polypeptides of the invention.

The polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention can be used, for example, in the transformation of various host cells, as further discussed herein.

The invention also provides polynucleotides that encode a polypeptide that is a mature protein plus additional amino or carboxyl-terminal amino acids, or amino acids within the mature polypeptide (for example, when the mature form of the protein has more than one polypeptide chain). Such sequences can, for example, play a role in the processing of a protein from a precursor to a mature form, allow protein transport, shorten or lengthen protein half-life, or facilitate manipulation of the protein in assays or production. It is contemplated that cellular enzymes can be used to remove any additional amino acids from the mature protein.

A precursor protein, having the mature form of the polypeptide fused to one or more prosequences may be an inactive form of the polypeptide. The inactive precursors generally are activated when the prosequences are removed. Some or all of the prosequences may be removed prior to activation. Such precursor protein are generally called proproteins.

The polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences can also be used to identify additional sequences which are homologous to the sequences of the present invention. The most preferable and convenient method is to store the sequence in a computer readable medium, for example, floppy disk, CD ROM, hard disk drives, external disk drives and DVD, and then to use the stored sequence to search a sequence database with well known searching tools.

Examples of public databases include the DNA Database of Japan

(DDBJ)(<http://www.ddbj.nig.ac.jp/>); Genebank

(<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/web/Genbank/Index.html>); and the European Molecular

Biology Laboratory Nucleic Acid Sequence Database (EMBL)

(http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ebi_docs/embl_db.html). A number of different search algorithms are available to the skilled artisan, one example of which are the suite of programs referred to as

BLAST programs. There are five implementations of BLAST, three designed for nucleotide sequences queries (BLASTN, BLASTX, and TBLASTX) and two designed for protein

sequence queries (BLASTP and TBLASTN) (Coulson, *Trends in Biotechnology*, 12: 76-80

(1994); Birren, *et al.*, *Genome Analysis*, 1: 543-559 (1997)). Additional programs are

available in the art for the analysis of identified sequences, such as sequence alignment programs, programs for the identification of more distantly related sequences, and the like, and are well known to the skilled artisan.

Plant Constructs and Methods of Use

Of interest in the present invention, is the use of the nucleotide sequences, or polynucleotides, in recombinant DNA constructs to direct the transcription or transcription and translation (expression) of the acyltransferase sequences of the present invention in a host cell.

Of particular interest is the use of the nucleotide sequences, or polynucleotides, in recombinant DNA constructs to direct the transcription or transcription and translation (expression) of the acyltransferase sequences of the present invention in a host cell. The expression constructs generally comprise a promoter functional in a host cell operably linked to a nucleic acid sequence encoding an acyltransferase of the present invention and a transcriptional termination region functional in a host cell.

By "host cell" is meant a cell which contains a vector and supports the replication, and/or transcription or transcription and translation (expression) of the expression construct.

Host cells for use in the present invention can be prokaryotic cells, such as *E. coli*, or eukaryotic cells such as yeast, plant, insect, amphibian, or mammalian cells. Preferably, host cells are monocotyledenous or dicotyledenous plant cells.

Of particular interest in the present invention is the use of the polynucleotides of the present invention for the preparation of constructs to direct the transcription or translation and translation of the nucleotide sequences encoding an acyltransferase in a host plant cell. Plant expression constructs generally comprise a promoter functional in a plant host cell operably linked to a nucleic acid sequence of the present and a transcriptional termination region functional in a host plant cell.

Those skilled in the art will recognize that there are a number of promoters which are functional in plant cells, and have been described in the literature. Chloroplast and plastid specific promoters, chloroplast or plastid functional promoters, and chloroplast or plastid operable promoters are also envisioned.

One set of promoters are constitutive promoters such as the CaMV35S or FMV35S promoters that yield high levels of expression in most plant organs. Enhanced or duplicated versions of the CaMV35S and FMV35S promoters are useful in the practice of this invention (Odell, *et al.* (1985) *Nature* 313:810-812; Rogers, U.S. Patent Number 5,378, 619). In addition, it may also be preferred to bring about expression of the protein of interest in specific tissues of the plant, such as leaf, stem, root, tuber, seed, fruit, etc., and the promoter chosen should have the desired tissue and developmental specificity.

Of particular interest is the expression of the nucleic acid sequences of the present invention from transcription initiation regions which are preferentially expressed in a plant seed tissue. Examples of such seed preferential transcription initiation sequences include those sequences derived from sequences encoding plant storage protein genes or from genes involved in fatty acid biosynthesis in oilseeds. Examples of such promoters include the 5' regulatory regions from such genes as napin (Kridl *et al.*, *Seed Sci. Res.* 1:209:219 (1991)), phaseolin, zein, soybean trypsin inhibitor, ACP, stearyl-ACP desaturase, soybean α' subunit of β -conglycinin (soy 7s, (Chen *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 83:8560-8564 (1986))) and oleosin.

It may be advantageous to direct the localization of proteins conferring acyltransferase to a particular subcellular compartment, for example, to the mitochondrion, endoplasmic reticulum, vacuoles, chloroplast or other plastidic compartment. For example, where the genes of interest of the present invention will be targeted to plastids, such as chloroplasts, for

expression, the constructs will also employ the use of sequences to direct the gene to the plastid. Such sequences are referred to herein as chloroplast transit peptides (CTP) or plastid transit peptides (PTP). In this manner, where the gene of interest is not directly inserted into the plastid, the expression construct will additionally contain a gene encoding a transit peptide to direct the gene of interest to the plastid. The chloroplast transit peptides may be derived from the gene of interest, or may be derived from a heterologous sequence having a CTP. Such transit peptides are known in the art. See, for example, Von Heijne *et al.* (1991) *Plant Mol. Biol. Rep.* 9:104-126; Clark *et al.* (1989) *J. Biol. Chem.* 264:17544-17550; della Cioppa *et al.* (1987) *Plant Physiol.* 84:965-968; Romer *et al.* (1993) *Biochem. Biophys. Res Commun.* 196:1414-1421; and, Shah *et al.* (1986) *Science* 233:478-481. Additional transit peptides for the translocation of the protein to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER), or vacuole may also find use in the constructs of the present invention.

Depending upon the intended use, the constructs may contain the nucleic acid sequence which encodes the entire acyltransferase protein, or a portion thereof. For example, where antisense inhibition of a given acyltransferase protein is desired, the entire sequence is not required. Furthermore, where acyltransferase sequences used in constructs are intended for use as probes, it may be advantageous to prepare constructs containing only a particular portion of a acyltransferase encoding sequence, for example a sequence which is discovered to encode a highly conserved acyltransferase region.

The skilled artisan will recognize that there are various methods for the inhibition of expression of endogenous sequences in a host cell. Such methods include, but are not limited to antisense suppression (Smith, *et al.* (1988) *Nature* 334:724-726), co-suppression (Napoli, *et al.* (1989) *Plant Cell* 2:279-289), ribozymes (PCT Publication WO 97/10328), and combinations of sense and antisense, such as those described by Waterhouse, *et al.* (1998) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95:13959-13964. Methods for the suppression of endogenous sequences in a host cell typically employ the transcription or transcription and translation of at least a portion of the sequence to be suppressed. Such sequences may be homologous to coding as well as non-coding regions of the endogenous sequence.

Regulatory transcript termination regions may be provided in plant expression constructs of this invention as well. Transcript termination regions may be provided by the DNA sequence encoding the acyltransferase or a convenient transcription termination region derived from a different gene source, for example, the transcript termination region which is naturally associated with the transcript initiation region. The skilled artisan will recognize

that any convenient transcript termination region which is capable of terminating transcription in a plant cell may be employed in the constructs of the present invention.

Alternatively, constructs may be prepared to direct the expression of the acyltransferase sequences directly from the host plant cell plastid. Such constructs and methods are known in the art and are generally described, for example, in Svab, *et al.* (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:8526-8530 and Svab and Maliga (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:913-917 and in U.S. Patent Number 5,693,507.

A plant cell, tissue, organ, or plant into which the recombinant DNA constructs containing the expression constructs have been introduced is considered transformed, transfected, or transgenic. A transgenic or transformed cell or plant also includes progeny of the cell or plant and progeny produced from a breeding program employing such a transgenic plant as a parent in a cross and exhibiting an altered genotype resulting from the presence of an introduced acyltransferase nucleic acid sequence.

The term "introduced" in the context of inserting a nucleic acid sequence into a cell, means "transfection", or "transformation" or "transduction" and includes reference to the incorporation of a nucleic acid sequence into a eukaryotic or prokaryotic cell where the nucleic acid sequence may be incorporated into the genome of the cell (for example, chromosome, plasmid, plastid, or mitochondrial DNA), converted into an autonomous replicon, or transiently expressed (for example, transfected mRNA).

Plant expression or transcription constructs having an acyltransferase as the DNA sequence of interest for increased or decreased expression thereof may be employed with a wide variety of plant life, particularly, plant life involved in the production of vegetable oils for edible and industrial uses. Plants of interest in the present invention include monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants. Most especially preferred are temperate oilseed crops. Plants of interest include, but are not limited to, rapeseed (Canola and High Erucic Acid varieties), sunflower, safflower, cotton, soybean, peanut, coconut and oil palms, and corn. Depending on the method for introducing the recombinant constructs into the host cell, other DNA sequences may be required. Importantly, this invention is applicable to dicotyledons and monocotyledons species alike and will be readily applicable to new and/or improved transformation and regulation techniques.

As used herein, the term "plant" includes reference to whole plants, plant organs (for example, leaves, stems, roots, etc.), seeds, and plant cells and progeny of same. Plant cell, as used herein includes, without limitation, seeds suspension cultures, embryos, meristematic

regions, callus tissue, leaves roots shoots, gametophytes, sporophytes, pollen, and microspores. The class of plants which can be used in the methods of the present invention is generally as broad as the class of higher plants amenable to transformation techniques, including both monocotyledenous and dicotyledenous plants. Particularly preferred plants of interest include, but are not limited to, rapeseed (Canola and High Erucic Acid varieties), sunflower, safflower, cotton, soybean, peanut, coconut and oil palms, and corn. Most especially preferred plants include *Brassica*, soybean, and corn.

As used herein, "transgenic plant" includes reference to a plant which comprises within its genome a heterologous polynucleotide. Generally, the heterologous polynucleotide is stably integrated within the genome such that the polynucleotide is passed on to successive generations. The heterologous polynucleotide may be integrated into the genome alone or as part of a recombinant expression cassette. "Transgenic" is used herein to include any cell, cell line, callus, tissue, plant part or plant, the genotype of which has been altered by the presence of heterologous nucleic acid including those transgenics initially so altered as well as those created by sexual crosses or asexual propagation from the initial transgenic.

Thus a plant having within its cells a heterologous polynucleotide is referred to herein as a transgenic plant. The heterologous polynucleotide can be either stably integrated into the genome, or can be extra-chromosomal. Preferably, the polynucleotide of the present invention is stably integrated into the genome such that the polynucleotide is passed on to successive generations. The polynucleotide is integrated into the genome alone or as part of a recombinant expression cassette. "Transgenic" is used herein to include any cell, cell line, callus, tissue, plant part or plant, the genotype of which has been altered by the presence of heterologous nucleic acids including those transgenics initially so altered as well as those created by sexual crosses or asexual reproduction of the initial transgenics.

As used herein, "heterologous" in reference to a nucleic acid is a nucleic acid that originates from a foreign species, or, if from the same species, is substantially modified from its native form in composition and/or genomic locus by deliberate human intervention. For example, a promoter operably linked to a heterologous structural gene is from a species different from that from which the structural gene was derived, or, if from the same species, one or both are substantially modified from their original form. A heterologous protein may originate from a foreign species, or, if from the same species, is substantially modified from its original form by deliberate human intervention.

As used herein, a "recombinant expression cassette" is a nucleic acid construct, generated recombinantly or synthetically, with a series of specified nucleic acid elements which permit transcription of a particular nucleic acid in a target cell. The recombinant expression cassette can be incorporated into a plasmid, chromosome, mitochondrial DNA, plastid DNA, virus, or nucleic acid fragment. Typically, the recombinant expression cassette portion of an expression vector includes, among other sequences, a nucleic acid sequence to be transcribed and a promoter.

It is contemplated that the gene sequences may be synthesized, either completely or in part, especially where it is desirable to provide plant-preferred sequences. Thus, all or a portion of the desired structural gene (that portion of the gene which encodes the acyltransferase protein) may be synthesized using codons preferred by a selected host. Host-preferred codons may be determined, for example, from the codons used most frequently in the proteins expressed in a desired host species.

One skilled in the art will readily recognize that antibody preparations, nucleic acid probes (DNA and RNA) and the like may be prepared and used to screen and recover "homologous" or "related" acyltransferase from a variety of plant sources. Homologous sequences are found when there is an identity of sequence, which may be determined upon comparison of sequence information, nucleic acid or amino acid, or through hybridization reactions between a known acyltransferase and a candidate source. Conservative changes, such as Glu/Asp, Val/Ile, Ser/Thr, Arg/Lys and Gln/Asn may also be considered in determining sequence homology. Amino acid sequences are considered homologous by as little as 25% sequence identity between the two complete mature proteins. (See generally, Doolittle, R.F., *OF URFS and ORFS* (University Science Books, CA, 1986.)

Thus, other acyltransferase sequences can be obtained from the specific exemplified sequences provided herein. Furthermore, it will be apparent that one can obtain natural and synthetic sequences, including modified amino acid sequences and starting materials for synthetic-protein modeling from the exemplified sequences and from acyltransferases which are obtained through the use of such exemplified sequences. Modified amino acid sequences include sequences which have been mutated, truncated, increased and the like, whether such sequences were partially or wholly synthesized. Sequences which are actually purified from plant preparations or are identical or encode identical proteins thereto, regardless of the method used to obtain the protein or sequence, are equally considered naturally derived.

For immunological screening, antibodies to the acyltransferase protein can be prepared by injecting rabbits or mice with the purified protein or portion thereof, such methods of preparing antibodies being well known to those in the art. Either monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies can be produced, although typically polyclonal antibodies are more useful for gene isolation. Western analysis may be conducted to determine that a related protein is present in a crude extract of the desired plant species, as determined by cross-reaction with the antibodies to the acyltransferase protein. When cross-reactivity is observed, genes encoding the related proteins are isolated by screening expression libraries representing the desired plant species. Expression libraries can be constructed in a variety of commercially available vectors, including lambda gt11, as described in Sambrook, *et al.* (*Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Second Edition (1989) Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York).

The nucleic acid sequences associated with acyltransferase proteins will find many uses. For example, recombinant constructs can be prepared which can be used as probes, or which will provide for expression of the acyltransferase protein in host cells to produce a ready source of the enzyme and/or to modify the composition of triglycerides found therein. Other useful applications may be found when the host cell is a plant host cell, either *in vitro* or *in vivo*.

The modification of fatty acid compositions may also affect the fluidity of plant membranes. Different lipid concentrations have been observed in cold-hardened plants, for example. By this invention, one may be capable of introducing traits which will lend to chill tolerance. Constitutive or temperature inducible transcription initiation regulatory control regions may have special applications for such uses.

As discussed above, nucleic acid sequence encoding an acyltransferase of this invention may include genomic, cDNA or mRNA sequence. By "encoding" is meant that the sequence corresponds to a particular amino acid sequence either in a sense or anti-sense orientation. By "extrachromosomal" is meant that the sequence is outside of the plant genome of which it is naturally associated. By "recombinant" is meant that the sequence contains a genetically engineered modification through manipulation via mutagenesis, restriction enzymes, and the like.

Once the desired acyltransferase nucleic acid sequence is obtained, it may be manipulated in a variety of ways. Where the sequence involves non-coding flanking regions, the flanking regions may be subjected to resection, mutagenesis, etc. Thus, transitions,

transversions, deletions, and insertions may be performed on the naturally occurring sequence. In addition, all or part of the sequence may be synthesized. In the structural gene, one or more codons may be modified to provide for a modified amino acid sequence, or one or more codon mutations may be introduced to provide for a convenient restriction site or other purpose involved with construction or expression. The structural gene may be further modified by employing synthetic adapters, linkers to introduce one or more convenient restriction sites, or the like.

The nucleic acid or amino acid sequences encoding an acyltransferase of this invention may be combined with other non-native, or "heterologous", sequences in a variety of ways. By "heterologous" sequences is meant any sequence which is not naturally found joined to the acyltransferase, including, for example, combinations of nucleic acid sequences from the same plant which are not naturally found joined together.

The DNA sequence encoding an acyltransferase of this invention may be employed in conjunction with all or part of the gene sequences normally associated with the acyltransferase. In its component parts, a DNA sequence encoding acyltransferase is combined in a DNA construct having, in the 5' to 3' direction of transcription, a transcription initiation control region capable of promoting transcription and translation in a host cell, the DNA sequence encoding plant acyltransferase and a transcription and translation termination region.

Potential host cells include both prokaryotic cells, such as *E.coli* and eukaryotic cells such as yeast, insect, amphibian, or mammalian cells. A host cell may be unicellular or found in a multicellular differentiated or undifferentiated organism depending upon the intended use. Preferably, host cells of the present invention include plant cells, both monocotyledenous and dicotyledenous. Cells of this invention may be distinguished by having a sequence foreign to the wild-type cell present therein, for example, by having a recombinant nucleic acid construct encoding an acyltransferase therein.

The methods used for the transformation of the host plant cell are not critical to the present invention. The transformation of the plant is preferably permanent, i.e. by integration of the introduced expression constructs into the host plant genome, so that the introduced constructs are passed onto successive plant generations. The skilled artisan will recognize that a wide variety of transformation techniques exist in the art, and new techniques are continually becoming available. Any technique that is suitable for the target host plant can be employed within the scope of the present invention. For example, the constructs can be

introduced in a variety of forms including, but not limited to as a strand of DNA, in a plasmid, or in an artificial chromosome. The introduction of the constructs into the target plant cells can be accomplished by a variety of techniques, including, but not limited to calcium-phosphate-DNA co-precipitation, electroporation, microinjection, *Agrobacterium* infection, liposomes or microprojectile transformation. The skilled artisan can refer to the literature for details and select suitable techniques for use in the methods of the present invention.

Normally, included with the DNA construct will be a structural gene having the necessary regulatory regions for expression in a host and providing for selection of transformant cells. The gene may provide for resistance to a cytotoxic agent, e.g. antibiotic, heavy metal, toxin, etc., complementation providing prototrophy to an auxotrophic host, viral immunity or the like. Depending upon the number of different host species the expression construct or components thereof are introduced, one or more markers may be employed, where different conditions for selection are used for the different hosts.

Where *Agrobacterium* is used for plant cell transformation, a vector may be used which may be introduced into the *Agrobacterium* host for homologous recombination with T-DNA or the Ti- or Ri-plasmid present in the *Agrobacterium* host. The Ti- or Ri-plasmid containing the T-DNA for recombination may be armed (capable of causing gall formation) or disarmed (incapable of causing gall formation), the latter being permissible, so long as the *vir* genes are present in the transformed *Agrobacterium* host. The armed plasmid can give a mixture of normal plant cells and gall.

In some instances where *Agrobacterium* is used as the vehicle for transforming host plant cells, the expression or transcription construct bordered by the T-DNA border region(s) will be inserted into a broad host range vector capable of replication in *E. coli* and *Agrobacterium*, there being broad host range vectors described in the literature. Commonly used is pRK2 or derivatives thereof. See, for example, Ditta, *et al.*, (*Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., U.S.A.* (1980) 77:7347-7351) and EPA 0 120 515, which are incorporated herein by reference. Alternatively, one may insert the sequences to be expressed in plant cells into a vector containing separate replication sequences, one of which stabilizes the vector in *E. coli*, and the other in *Agrobacterium*. See, for example, McBride and Summerfelt (*Plant Mol. Biol.* (1990) 14:269-276), wherein the pRiHRI (Jouanin, *et al.*, *Mol. Gen. Genet.* (1985) 201:370-374) origin of replication is utilized and provides for added stability of the plant expression vectors in host *Agrobacterium* cells.

Included with the expression construct and the T-DNA will be one or more markers, which allow for selection of transformed *Agrobacterium* and transformed plant cells. A number of markers have been developed for use with plant cells, such as resistance to chloramphenicol, kanamycin, the aminoglycoside G418, hygromycin, or the like. The particular marker employed is not essential to this invention, one or another marker being preferred depending on the particular host and the manner of construction.

For transformation of plant cells using *Agrobacterium*, explants may be combined and incubated with the transformed *Agrobacterium* for sufficient time for transformation, the bacteria killed, and the plant cells cultured in an appropriate selective medium. Once callus forms, shoot formation can be encouraged by employing the appropriate plant hormones in accordance with known methods and the shoots transferred to rooting medium for regeneration of plants. The plants may then be grown to seed and the seed used to establish repetitive generations and for isolation of vegetable oils.

There are several possible ways to obtain the plant cells of this invention which contain multiple expression constructs. Any means for producing a plant comprising a construct having a nucleic acid sequence of the present invention, and at least one other construct having another DNA sequence encoding an enzyme are encompassed by the present invention. For example, the expression construct can be used to transform a plant at the same time as the second construct either by inclusion of both expression constructs in a single transformation vector or by using separate vectors, each of which express desired genes. The second construct can be introduced into a plant which has already been transformed with the first expression construct, or alternatively, transformed plants, one having the first construct and one having the second construct, can be crossed to bring the constructs together in the same plant.

In general, acyltransferase proteins are active in the transfer of acyl groups from a donor to a variety of different substrates. For example, diacylglycerol acyltransferases add acyl groups to diacylglycerol to form triacylglycerol (TAG), or acyl:CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase uses an acyl-CoA as a donor to transfer an acyl group to a sterol to form a sterol ester. Typically, the substrates include, but are not limited to glycerides, including mono and diglycerides, sterols, stanols, phosphatides, and the like. Donors include, but are not limited to acyl-CoA and acyl-ACP molecules.

The invention now being generally described, it will be more readily understood by reference to the following examples which are included for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to limit the present invention.

5

EXAMPLES

Example 1: RNA Isolations

10 Total RNA from the inflorescence and developing seeds of *Arabidopsis thaliana* is isolated for use in construction of complementary (cDNA) libraries. The procedure is an adaptation of the DNA isolation protocol of Webb and Knapp (D.M. Webb and S.J. Knapp, (1990) Plant Molec. Reporter, 8, 180-185). The following description assumes the use of 1g fresh weight of tissue. Frozen seed tissue is powdered by grinding under liquid nitrogen. The powder is added to 10ml REC buffer (50mM Tris-HCl, pH 9, 0.8M NaCl, 10mM EDTA, 0.5% w/v CTAB (cetyltrimethyl-ammonium bromide)) along with 0.2g insoluble polyvinylpolypyrrolidone, and ground at room temperature. The homogenate is centrifuged for 5 minutes at 12,000 xg to pellet insoluble material. The resulting supernatant fraction is extracted with chloroform, and the top phase is recovered.

20 The RNA is then precipitated by addition of 1 volume RecP (50mM Tris-HCL pH9, 10mM EDTA and 0.5% (w/v) CTAB) and collected by brief centrifugation as before. The RNA pellet is redissolved in 0.4 ml of 1M NaCl. The RNA pellet is redissolved in water and extracted with phenol/chloroform. Sufficient 3M potassium acetate (pH 5) is added to make the mixture 0.3M in acetate, followed by addition of two volumes of ethanol to precipitate the RNA. After washing with ethanol, this final RNA precipitate is dissolved in water and stored frozen.

Alternatively, total RNA may be obtained using TRIzol reagent (BRL-Lifetechnologies, Gaithersburg, MD) following the manufacturers protocol. The RNA precipitate is dissolved in water and stored frozen.

30

Example 2: Identification of Acyltransferase Homology Sequences

Searches are performed on a Silicon Graphics Unix computer using additional Bioaccelerator hardware and GenWeb software supplied by Compugen Ltd. This software and hardware enables the use of the Smith-Waterman algorithm in searching DNA and protein databases using profiles as queries. The program used to query protein databases is profilesearch. This is a search where the query is not a single sequence but a profile based on a multiple alignment of amino acid or nucleic acid sequences. The profile is used to query a sequence data set, i.e., a sequence database. The profile contains all the pertinent information for scoring each position in a sequence, in effect replacing the "scoring matrix" used for the standard query searches. The program used to query nucleotide databases with a protein profile is tprofilesearch. Tprofilesearch searches nucleic acid databases using an amino acid profile query. As the search is running, sequences in the database are translated to amino acid sequences in six reading frames. The output file for tprofilesearch is identical to the output file for profilesearch except for an additional column that indicates the frame in which the best alignment occurred.

The Smith-Waterman algorithm, (Smith and Waterman (1981) *supra*), is used to search for similarities between one sequence from the query and a group of sequences contained in the database. E score values as well as other sequence information, such as conserved peptide sequences of HXXXXD and PEG are used to identify related sequences. By using the conserved peptide sequence information, E score values of greater than E-12 and E-8 are considered. For example, the EST sequence originally used to identify ATAT2 had an E score of 0.0094, while the EST sequence originally used to identify ATLPAAT1 had an E score of 0.0868.

A protein sequence of glycerol-3-phosphate from *E. coli* (Swiss Prot Accession P00482) is used to search the NCBI non-redundant protein database using BLAST. In the first round of searches, other membrane forms of G3PAAT are identified. In subsequent PSI-BLAST searches (Altschul, *et al.* (1997) *Nucleic Acids Res* 25:3389-3402), LPAATs and other acyltransferases are identified. Using sequence alignment software programs, G3PAAT and different LPAAT amino acid sequences are aligned, and a profile is generated using a homologous sequence region, between amino acids 256 and 459 of the *E. coli* sequence.

The identified 204 amino acid is used to query the protein database using PSI-BLAST. After 5 iterations of PSI-BLAST, the profile generated from this new query (Figure 1)

identified soluble forms of G3PAAT. Prior to this identification, no sequence homology had been identified between the membrane and soluble forms of G3PAAT.

5 **Example 3: Excision of PSI-BLAST Profile**

The profile generated from the queries using PSI-BLAST is excised from the hyper text markup language (html) file. The worldwide web (www)/html interface to psiblast at ncbi stores the current generated profile matrix in a hidden field in the html file that is
10 returned after each iteration of psiblast. However, this matrix has been encoded into string62 (s62) format for ease of transport through html. String62 format is a simple conversion of the values of the matrix into html legal ascii characters.

The encoded matrix width (x axis) is 26 characters, and comprise the consensus characters, the probabilities of each amino acid in the order A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,K,L,M,N,
15 P,Q,R,S,T,V,W,X,Y,Z (where B represents D and N, and Z represents Q and E, and X represents any amino acid), gap creation value, and gap extension value.

The length (y axis) of the matrix corresponds to the length of the sequences identified by PSI-BLAST. The order of the amino acids corresponds to the conserved amino acid sequence of the sequences identified using PSI-BLAST, with the N-terminal end at the top of
20 the matrix. The probabilities of other amino acids at that position are represented for each amino acid along the x axis, below the respective single letter amino acid abbreviation.

Thus, each row of the profile consists of the highest scoring (consensus) amino acid, followed by the scores for each possible amino acid at that position in sequence matrix, the score for opening a gap at that position, and the score for continuing a gap at that position.

25 The string62 file is converted back into a profile for use in subsequent searches. The gap open field is set to 11 and the gap extension field is set to 1 along the x axis. The gap creation and gap extension values are known, based on the settings given to the PSI-BLAST algorithm. The matrix is exported to the standard GCG profile form. This format can be read by GenWeb.

30 The algorithm used to convert the string62 formatted file to the matrix is outlined in Table 1.

Table 1

1. if encoded character z then the value is blast score min
2. if encoded character Z then the value is blast score max
- 5 3. else if the encoded character is uppercase then its value is (64-(ascii # of char))
4. else if the encoded character is a digit the value is ((ascii # of char)-48)
5. else if the encoded character is not uppercase then the value is ((ascii # of char) - 87)
6. ALL B positions are set to min of D and N amino acids at that row in sequence matrix
7. ALL Z positions are set to min of Q and E amino acids at that row in sequence matrix
- 10 8. ALL X positions are set to min of all amino acids at that row in sequence matrix
9. kBLAST_SCORE_MAX=999;
10. kBLAST_SCORE_MIN=-999;
11. all gap opens are set to 11
12. all gap lens are set to 1

Example 4: Identification of Novel Acyltransferase Related Amino Acid Sequences

20 The profile (Figure 1) is used in further queries to identify a number of previously unidentified proteins from yeast as novel acyltransferases. A protein is identified from an *Arabidopsis* protein sequence database (ATAT1) (SEQ ID NO:2). Sequences are also identified from nucleic acid databases (Table 2)

Table 2

Database ID Number	BLAST Search Hits	Log probability
<u><i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i></u>		
gi 1078509	Limnanthes putative LPAAT	e-10 (SEQ ID
NO:217)		
30 gi 586485	Limnanthes putative LPAAT	e-13 (SEQ ID
NO:218)		

gi 320748	Limnanthes putative LPAAT	e-19 (SEQ ID
NO:219)		
gi 2506920	SUPPRESSES CTR1 (choline transport mutant) (SEQ ID NO:220)	
gi 549627	similar to CTR1	e-118 (SEQ ID
NO:221)		
gi 2133031	unidentified	(SEQ ID
NO:222)		
gi 2132939	unidentified	(SEQ ID
NO:223)		
gi 2132299	TAFAZZIN	e-14 (SEQ ID
NO:224)		

In Table 2, the gi number is the database identifier, the middle column shows the results of BLAST searches against the NCBI NR protein database, and the log probability number shows represents the log of the probability of such a match occurring by random chance. These proteins, including the ATAT1 protein sequence, are identified using the original PSI-BLAST search of the NCBI NR protein database. Thus, these proteins are novel acyltransferase related proteins with unidentified activities.

The *Arabidopsis* acyltransferase sequence, herein referred to as ATAT1, is also identified using the original PSI-BLAST search of the NCBI NR protein database, and did not have an annotated function.

Additional *Arabidopsis* amino acid sequences related to acyltransferases are identified from the databases, referred to as ATAT2est, ATAT3est, ATAT4est, ATAT5est, ATAT6est, ATAT7est, ATAT8est, ATAT9, ATAT10, and ATAT11est. Furthermore, *Arabidopsis* amino acid sequences are identified which demonstrate sequence similarity to known lysophosphatidic acid, referred to as ATLPAAT1. The sequences of ATAT9 and ATAT10 are identified from the database as genomic sequences, all other *Arabidopsis* sequences are identified as ESTs.

Example 5: Sequence Analysis of the Novel Acyltransferases

To obtain the entire coding region corresponding to the *Arabidopsis* acyltransferase sequences, synthetic oligo-nucleotide primers are designed to amplify the 5' and 3' ends of partial cDNA clones containing acyltransferase related sequences. Primers are designed according to the respective *Arabidopsis* acyltransferase related sequences (Table 3) and used
5 in Rapid Amplification of cDNA Ends (RACE) reactions (Frohman *et al.* (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:8998-9002) using the Marathon cDNA amplification kit (Clontech Laboratories Inc, Palo Alto, CA). Primers with an R designation are used for 5' RACE reactions, and primers with an F designation are used for 3' RACE reactions.

Table 3

ATAT2

ATAT2R1 CCATCCGCTTCAAGGGAACGACACCCATCA (SEQ ID NO:135)

ATAT2R2 TCCCTGTCTTGCTTGATGAACTTAAAGCTTG (SEQ ID NO:136)

5 ATAT2R3 ACAGCAGGAGTGTCTGATGATGGCAGATTC (SEQ ID NO:137)

ATAT3

ATAT3R1 ACTGGAGTTCCAGCCAAAAATGCACCTGTC (SEQ ID NO:138)

ATAT3R2 GATACACCCTTGAAATCAGGCGATTTTGCT (SEQ ID NO:139)

10

ATAT4

ATAT4R1 TTGCAAATTCAATTCCTGTTTCACCGGGCC (SEQ ID NO:140)

ATAT4R2 GTTTTCTGCTATTCCAGAAGGCGTCAACAA (SEQ ID NO:141)

15

ATAT5

ATAT5R1 CATTGAAGATCCGTCCGTGAAGTTNCCTTACC (SEQ ID NO:142)

ATAT5R2 TCGAGCTGTGATCGATGATTGGCTGTGAAG (SEQ ID NO:143)

ATAT5F1 GTCTCTTCAAAAACACACACACACGTCTCT (SEQ ID NO:144)

ATAT5F2 GTCTCTTCAAAAACACACACACACGTCTCT (SEQ ID NO:145)

20

ATAT6

H76348-F1 GTAGAGAGCCTTACTTGCTTCGGTTTAGTC (SEQ ID NO:146)

H76348-F2 ACGTCATCGTACCTGTTGCTATTGACTCAC (SEQ ID NO:147)

H76348-R1 ACTTTTCCATTGTCAGGGACTCCTCGACAC (SEQ ID NO:148)

25 H76348-R2 ACGGTGTAGGAAGGGAAAGGATTCAAAAGG (SEQ ID NO:149)

ATAT7

ATTS0193-F1 GCGATGAACTACAGAGTCGGATTCTTCCTC (SEQ ID NO:150)

ATTS0193-F2 CCGGTTTACGAGATTACGTTCTTGAACCAG (SEQ ID NO:151)

30 ATTS0193-R1 CAATGGAGACAAGGCTCGAAAGTGCTAACC (SEQ ID NO:152)

ATTS0193-R2 ATTCTCTGAACATAGTTCCGCCACGGTCATG (SEQ ID NO:153)

ATAT8

AA042618-F1 GAAATCCAACGCCTTCCCAATATCACTCTG (SEQ ID NO:154)

AA042618-F2 CTTCAACTTTCCATCAGGATCTTGGCACGT (SEQ ID NO:155)

AA042618-R1 ACCACTTGTTAGAGACCTTACCTGCTTAGG (SEQ ID NO:156)

5 AA042618-R2 TCCTACCTACACCATCCAATTTCTCGACCC (SEQ ID NO:157)

ATAT11

ATAT11R1 CTGCGTCAAGTGAGCAACTCAGTTCTTGCA (SEQ ID NO:158)

ATAT11R2 TGGGAAGCAGCACGTTGTTTCAGTATCGGAA (SEQ ID NO:159)

10 ATAT11R3 TAGCCTCTGTGTAATCTGTGCCCTCGGGGA (SEQ ID NO:160)

From the nucleic acid sequences obtained from the RACE reactions, protein sequence is predicted for each nucleic acid sequence using Macvector software. Nucleic acid sequences are provided for ATAT1 (SEQ ID NO:1), ATAT2 (SEQ ID NO:3), ATAT3 (SEQ ID NO:5), ATAT4 (SEQ ID NO:7), ATAT5 (SEQ ID NO:9), ATAT6 (SEQ ID NO:10), ATAT7 (SEQ ID NO:12), ATAT8 (SEQ ID NO:14), ATAT9 (SEQ ID NO:16), ATAT10 (SEQ ID NO:18), ATAT11 (SEQ ID NO:20) and ATLPAAT1 (SEQ ID NO:22), respectively.

The protein sequence derived from the ATAT1 (SEQ ID NO:2) nucleic acid sequence from Arabidopsis has a predicted molecular mass of 32.5 kDa, and a PI of 9.74. Alignment of the Arabidopsis acyltransferase with several LPAAT and G3PAAT shows that some of the domains that are conserved between LPAAT and G3PAAT are conserved in the new acyltransferase protein.

The ATAT2 nucleic acid sequence is predicted to encode a 312 amino acid protein (SEQ ID NO:4), with a molecular weight of 34.6 kD, and a pI of 9.99. The ATAT2 protein may also contain 2 to 3 transmembrane domains. However, the protein encoded by the ATAT2 nucleic acid sequence may be longer than predicted because of the absence of an inframe stop codon upstream of the ATG start codon used.

The ATAT3 nucleic acid sequence is predicted to encode a 398 amino acid protein (SEQ ID NO:6), with a molecular weight of 44.7 kD, and a pI of 5.62. The ATAT3 protein may contain 1 to 4 transmembrane domains. The ATAT4 nucleic acid sequence is predicted to encode a 317 amino acid protein (SEQ ID NO:8), with a molecular weight of 36.5 kD, and a pI of 9.67. The ATAT4 protein is predicted to have 2 to 5 transmembrane domains.

The ATLPAAT1 nucleic acid sequence is predicted to encode a 389 amino acid protein (SEQ ID NO:23), with a molecular weight of 43.7 kD, and a pI of 9.52. The ATLPAAT1 protein is predicted to have up to 3 transmembrane domains. The protein predicted from the ATLPAAT1 nucleic acid sequence is similar to LPAATs reported for *Brassica*, maize, and meadowfoam (described in PCT Publication WO 94/13814). The ATAT11 nucleic acid sequence is predicted to encode a 375 amino acid protein (SEQ ID NO:21), with a molecular weight of 43.5 kD, and a pI of 9.45. The deduced amino acid sequences of ATAT6 (SEQ ID NO:11), ATAT7 (SEQ ID NO:13), ATAT8 (SEQ ID NO:15), ATAT9 (SEQ ID NO:17), and ATAT10 (SEQ ID NO:19) are also provided

A sequence region approximately 30 amino acids upstream through approximately 100 amino acids downstream of the conserved amino acid sequences HXXXXD (Heath and Rock, (1998) *J. Bacteriol.* 180(6):1425-1430) and PEG (Neuwald (1997) *Curr Biol* 7:R465-R466) of the predicted amino acid sequences derived from the nucleic acid sequences of ATAT1, ATAT2, ATAT3, ATAT4, ATAT6, ATAT7, ATAT8, ATAT9, ATAT10, ATLPAAT1, and ATAT11 are compared to the amino acid sequences of lysophosphatidic acid acyltransferase (Jojoba AT (SEQ ID NO:162, the nucleic acid sequence is provided in SEQ ID NO:161), maize AT (PCT Publication WO 94/13814), PLSC coco(GenBank accession 1098605), PLSC Lim(GenBank accession 1209507), PLSC, Ecoli (GenBank accession 1209507), and PLSC Yeast(GenBank accession 464422)) and glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase (PLSB Ecoli(GenBank accession 130326) and PLSB Mouse(GenBank accession 2498786)) (Figure 2), and similarities are identified (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

Sequence comparisons reveal several classes of acyltransferases exist based on conserved amino acid sequences identified in the comparisons in Figure 2. For example, ATAT1, ATAT6, ATAT7, ATAT8, and ATAT9, contain the conserved amino acid sequences of VTYSXS(SEQ ID NO: 128), VXLTRXR(SEQ ID NO: 129), LXXGDLV(SEQ ID NO: 132) between the HXXXXD and PEG sequences. In addition, ATAT1, ATAT6, ATAT7, ATAT8, and ATAT9 also contain the conserved sequences CPEGT(SEQ ID NO: 130) which comprises the PEG sequence, as well as IVPVA(SEQ ID NO: 131) and VANXXQ (SEQ ID NO: 134)(Figure 2) downstream of the PEG sequence. The sequences corresponding to ATAT1, ATAT7, and ATAT9 are the most closely related in this class, with similarities between ATAT1 and ATAT9 of 67.0%, between ATAT1 and ATAT7 of 58.2% and between ATAT9 and ATAT7 of 63.9% (Figure 3B).

Sequence comparisons also demonstrate that the sequence of ATLPAAT1 is most closely related to the jojoba LPAAT (82.3% similar), and maize (78.0% similar).

Furthermore, sequence analysis demonstrates that ATAT4 is the most divergent sequence with the highest similarity to ATAT10 (18.5%). The highest similarity (15.3%) to a known sequence is with a meadowfoam (*Limnanthes douglassi*) LPAAT. However, the sequences of ATAT4 and ATAT10 share several conserved peptide sequences with the amino acid sequences of ATAT2 and ATAT3 (Figure 2), VXNHXS (SEQ ID NO: 127) where the H comprises the conserved H of the HXXXXD sequence and FXXGAF (SEQ ID NO: 133) downstream of the PEG sequence.

Example 6: Identification of Additional Acyltransferase Sequences

The novel *Arabidopsis* sequences identified above are used to search proprietary databases containing soybean and corn EST sequences. The results of this search identifies EST sequences from soybean (SEQ ID NO:24 through SEQ ID NO: 85) as well as from corn (SEQ ID NO: 86 through SEQ ID NO:126) as encoding acyltransferase related proteins.

Sequence comparisons between the various EST sequences and the complete *Arabidopsis* sequences reveals that the identified EST sequences demonstrate higher similarity to the various *Arabidopsis* sequences as determined by BLAST scores.

Expressed Sequence Tag (EST) sequences from soybean and corn databases are identified which are most closely related by BLAST score to ATAT1 (SEQ ID NOS:24-29 and SEQ ID NOS:86-88, respectively), ATAT2 (SEQ ID NO: 30 and SEQ ID NO:89, respectively), ATAT3 (SEQ ID NOS:31-35 and SEQ ID NOS:90-94, respectively), ATAT4 (SEQ ID NOS:36-44 and SEQ ID NOS:95-100, respectively), ATAT6 (SEQ ID NOS:45-49 and SEQ ID NO:101, respectively), ATAT7 (SEQ ID NOS:50-54 and SEQ ID NOS:102-103, respectively), ATAT8 (SEQ ID NOS:55-56 and SEQ ID NO:104, respectively), ATAT9 (SEQ ID NOS:57-79 and SEQ ID NOS:105-111, respectively), ATAT10 (SEQ ID NOS:80-81 and SEQ ID NO:112, respectively), ATAT11, (SEQ ID NOS:82-85 and SEQ ID NOS:123-126, respectively), and ATLPAAT1 (SEQ ID NOS: 113-122 respectively).

Example 7: Expression Construct Preparation

- A series of synthetic oligo nucleotide primers were prepared for use in Polymerase Chain Reactions (PCR) to amplify the entire DNA sequences encoding the various acyltransferase sequences identified above. The sequences are listed in Table 3.

Table 3

Primer	Sequence (listed 5'-3')	SEQ ID NO:
ATAT1F	AAGCTTGCATGCGTCGACACAATGGTTCATGCGACCAAGT CAG	163
ATAT1R	GGTACCGTCGACTCACTTCTTGGTGTGTTGATAG	164
ATAT2F	GGATCCGCGGCCGCGACAATGACGAGCTTTACTACTTCCCT TCAT	165
ATAT2R	GGATCCCCTGCAGGTTAGAGATCCATTGATTCTGCAAT	166
ATAT3F	GGATCCGCGGCCGCGATAATGGAATCAGAGCTCAAAGAT	167
ATAT3R	GGATCCCCTGCAGGTCATTCTTCTTTCTGATGGAAATC	168
ATAT4F	GGATCCGCGGCCGCGACAATGACTCGTTCACAAGATGTTTC A	169
ATAT4R	GGATCCCCTGCAGGTCCTTCTTCCAATCTAGCCAG	170
ATAT6F	GGATCCGCGGCCGCGACAATGTCCGGTAATAAGATCTCGAC TCTTCA	171
ATAT6R	GGATCCCCTGCAGGTTATTTTTTCTTGACAACTCCGTTAT TACCGG	172
ATAT7F	ATATCCGCGGCCGCGACAATGGTTATGGAGCAAGCTGGAA	173
ATAT7R	GGATCCCCTGCAGGTCAATGGAGACAAGGCTCGAAAGT	174
ATAT8F	GGATCCGCGGCCGCGACAATGTCCGCCAAGATTTCAATATT CC	175
ATAT8R	GGATCCCCTGCAGGTTAATTTTTCTTAACTACTCCATT	176
ATAT9F	GGATCCGCGGCCGCGACAATGGGAGCTCAGGAGAAACGGCG CC	177
ATAT9R	GGATCCCCTGCAGGTCACGTCTTCTCCTTCTTCACCGG	178
ATAT10F	GGATCCGCGGCCGCGACAATGGCGGATCCTGATCTGTCTTC TCCT	179
ATAT10R	GGATCCCCTGCAGGTTATGTTGGGGCCAAGTCAGGTGCAA AGAT	180
ATAT11F	GGATCCGCGGCCGCAAAATGGAAAAAAGAGTGTAACCAA	181

	TTCT	
ATAT11R	GGATCCCCTGCAGGTTATTTGTTTACTAATTTGAGGGAAT	182
	TTTTTG	
ATLPAAT	TCGACCTGCAGGAAGCTTAAGGATGGTGATTGCTGC	183
1F		
ATLPAAT	GGATCCGCGGCCGCTTACTTCTCCTTCTCCG	184
1R		
YSCAT1F	GGATCCGCGGCCGCACAATGTCTTTTAGGGATGTCCTAG	185
YSCAT1R	GGATCCCCTGCAGGTCAATCATCCTTACCCTTTGGTTTAC	186
	C	
YSCAT 1	ATGTCTTTTAGGGATGTCCTAGAAAGAGGAGATGAATTTT	187
KO F	CTGTGCGGTATTTTCACACCG	
YSCAT 1	TCAATCATCCTTACCCTTTGGTTTACCCTCTGGAGGCAGA	188
KO R	AGATTGTACTGAGAGTGCAC	
YSCAT2F	GGATCCGCGGCCGCACAATGAAGCATTCCCAAAAATACCG	189
	TAGG	
YSCAT2R	GGATCCCCTGCAGGTCAATGATTTTTTTTCATCACAAATA	190
	C	
YSCAT 2	ATGAAGCATTCCCAAAAATACCGTAGGTATGGAATTTATG	191
KO F	CTGTGCGGTATTTTCACACCG	
YSCAT 2	TCAATGATTTTTTTTCATCACAAATACAAGAATAAGAAAA	192
KO R	AGATTGTACTGAGAGTGCAC	
YSCAT	GGATCCGCGGCCGCACAATGGGTTTTGTTGATTTCTTCGA	193
3F	AAC	
YSCAT	GGATCCCCTGCAGGTTATTTGGTCTCAATTTTAATATTTT	194
3R	TTTGC	
YSCAT 3	ATGGGTTTTGTTGATTTCTTCGAAACATATATGGTCGGTT	195
KO F	CTGTGCGGTATTTTCACACCG	
YSCAT 3	TTATTTGGTCTCAATTTTAATATTTTTTTTGCAAGGACTCG	196
KO R	AGATTGTACTGAGAGTGCAC	
YSCAT	GGATCCGCGGCCGCACAATGGAAAAGTACACCAATTGGAG	197
4F	AGAC	
YSCAT	GGATCCCCTGCAGGCTACTTCCTCTTTTTTACGTTGATCGC	198
4R	TG	
YSCAT 4	ATGGAAAAGTACACCAATTGGAGAGACAATGGTACGGGAA	199
KO F	CTGTGCGGTATTTTCACACCG	
YSCAT 4	CTACTTCCTCTTTTTTACGTTGATCGCTGATATATTCCTTC	200
KO R	AGATTGTACTGAGAGTGCAC	

YSCAT	GGATCCGCGGCCGCACAATGCCTGCACCAAACTCACGGA	201
5F	G	
YSCAT	GGATCCCCTGCAGGCTACGCATCTCCTTCTTTCCCTTC	202
5R		
YSCAT 5	ATGCCTGCACCAAACTCACGGAGAAATCTGCCTCTTCCA	203
KO F	CTGTGCGGTATTTACACCG	
YSCAT 5	CTACGCATCTCCTTCTTTCCCTTCTTCTTCTTCTCCTCT	204
KO R	AGATTGTACTGAGAGTGCAC	
YSCAT	GGATCCGCGGCCGCACAATGTCTGCTCCCGCTGCCGATCA	205
6F	TAACGC	
YSCAT	GGATCCCCTGCAGGTCATTCTTTCTTTTCGTGTTCTCTTT	206
6R	TCTG	
YSCAT 6	ATGTCTGCTCCCGCTGCCGATCATAACGCTGCCAAACCTA	207
KO F	CTGTGCGGTATTTACACCG	
YSCAT 6	TCATTCTTTCTTTTCGTGTTCTCTTTTCTGTCTTACCAGC	208
KO R	AGATTGTACTGAGAGTGCAC	
YSCAT	GGATCCGCGGCCGCACAATGCTGCATCAAAAAATAGCTCA	209
7F	TAAAGTTCG	
YSCAT	GGATCCCCTGCAGGTCAAAAAATAAAACAATAAAGTTTAT	210
7R	AAACTAACC	
YSCAT 7	ATGCTGCATCAAAAAATAGCTCATAAAGTTTCGAAAAGTCG	211
KO F	CTGTGCGGTATTTACACCG	
YSCAT 7	TCAAAAAATAAAACAATAAAGTTTATAAACTAACCAAATT	212
KO R	AGATTGTACTGAGAGTGCAC	
YSCAT	GGATCCGCGGCCGCACAATGAGTGTGATAGGTAGGTCTT	213
8F	G	
YSCAT	GGATCCCCTGCAGGTTAATGCATCTTTTTTACAGATGAAC	214
8R	C	
YSCAT 8	ATGAGTGTGATAGGTAGGTCTTGTATTACTTGAGGTCCG	215
KO F	CTGTGCGGTATTTACACCG	
YSCAT 8	TTAATGCATCTTTTTTACAGATGAACCTTCGTTATGGGTA	216
KO R	AGATTGTACTGAGAGTGCAC	

The entire coding regions for each of the acyltransferase sequences were amplified using the respective primers listed in the Table 3 above, cloned into the vector pCR2.1Topo (Invitrogen) or pZero (Invitrogen), and labeled as pCGN8558 (ATAT1), pCGN8564

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(ATAT2), pCGB8565 (ATAT3), pCGN8566 (ATAT4), pCGN8918 (ATAT6), pCGN8913 (ATAT7), pCGN8904 (ATAT8), pCGN9970 (ATAT9), pCGN9940 (ATAT10), pCGN8567 (ATAT11), pCGN8632 (ATLPAAT1), pCGN9901 (YSCAT1 also referred to as gi2132299), pCGN9902 (YSCAT2, also referred to as gi1078509), pCGN9903 (YSCAT3, also referred to as gi2132939), pCGN9904 (YSCAT4, also referred to as gi2133031), pCGN9905 (YSCAT5, also referred to as gi320748), pCGN9906 (YSCAT6, also referred to as gi549627), pCGN9907 (YSCAT7, also referred to as gi586485), and pCGN9908 (YSCAT8, also referred to as gi464422). The nucleic acid sequences for the respective yeast acyltransferase are provided YSCAT1 (SEQ ID NO:225), YSCAT2 (SEQ ID NO:226), YSCAT3 (SEQ ID NO:227), YSCAT4 (SEQ ID NO:228), YSCAT5 (SEQ ID NO:229), YSCAT6 (SEQ ID NO:230), YSCAT7 (SEQ ID NO:231), and YSCAT8 (SEQ ID NO:232).

7A. Baculovirus Expression Constructs

Constructs are prepared to direct the expression of the *Arabidopsis* ATAT sequences in cultured insect cells. The entire coding regions of ATAT1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 are cloned into the vector pFastBac1 (Gibco-BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) digested with *NotI* and *PstI*. The respective coding sequences were cloned as *NotI/Sse8387I* fragments. Double stranded DNA sequence was obtained to verify that no errors were introduced by PCR amplification. The resulting plasmid were designated pCGN9723 (ATAT1), pCGN9724 (ATAT2), pCGN9725 (ATAT3), pCGN9726 (ATAT4), pCGN9727 (ATAT5), pCGN9728 (ATAT7), pCGN9729 (ATAT8), pCGN9991 (ATAT9) pCGN9730 (ATAT10), pCGN9731 (ATAT11).

7B. Plant Expression Construct Preparation

A plasmid containing the napin cassette derived from pCGN3223 (described in USPN 5,639,790, the entirety of which is incorporated herein by reference) was modified to make it more useful for cloning large DNA fragments containing multiple restriction sites, and to allow the cloning of multiple napin fusion genes into plant binary transformation vectors. An adapter comprised of the self annealed oligonucleotide of sequence CGCGATTTAAATGGCGCGCCCTGCAGGCGGCCGCTGCAGGGCGCGCCATTTAA (SEQ ID NO:233) AT was ligated into the cloning vector pBC SK+ (Stratagene) after digestion with the restriction endonuclease BssHII to construct vector pCGN7765. Plasmids pCGN3223 and pCGN7765 were digested with *NotI* and ligated together. The resultant vector, pCGN7770, contains the pCGN7765 backbone with the napin seed specific expression cassette from pCGN3223.

The cloning cassette, pCGN7787, essentially the same regulatory elements as pCGN7770, with the exception of the napin regulatory regions of pCGN7770 have been replaced with the double CAMV 35S promoter and the tml polyadenylation and transcriptional termination region.

A binary vector for plant transformation, pCGN5139, was constructed from pCGN1558 (McBride and Summerfelt, (1990) Plant Molecular Biology, 14:269-276). The polylinker of pCGN1558 was replaced as a *HindIII*/*Asp718* fragment with a polylinker containing unique restriction endonuclease sites, *AscI*, *PacI*, *XbaI*, *SwaI*, *BamHI*, and *NotI*. The *Asp718* and *HindIII* restriction endonuclease sites are retained in pCGN5139.

A series of turbo binary vectors are constructed to allow for the rapid cloning of DNA sequences into binary vectors containing transcriptional initiation regions (promoters) and transcriptional termination regions.

The plasmid pCGN8618 was constructed by ligating oligonucleotides 5'-TCGAGGATCCGCGGCCGCAAGCTTCCTGCAGG-3') (SEQ ID NO:234) and 5'-TCGACCTGCAGGAAGCTTGCGGCCGCGGATCC-3') (SEQ ID NO:235) into SalI/XhoI-digested pCGN7770. A fragment containing the napin promoter, polylinker and napin 3' region was excised from pCGN8618 by digestion with Asp718I; the fragment was blunt-ended by filling in the 5' overhangs with Klenow fragment then ligated into pCGN5139 that had been digested with Asp718I and HindIII and blunt-ended by filling in the 5' overhangs with Klenow fragment. A plasmid containing the insert oriented so that the napin promoter was closest to the blunted Asp718I site of pCGN5139 and the napin 3' was closest to the blunted HindIII site was subjected to sequence analysis to confirm both the insert orientation and the integrity of cloning junctions. The resulting plasmid was designated pCGN8622.

The plasmid pCGN8619 was constructed by ligating oligonucleotides 5'-TCGACCTGCAGGAAGCTTGCGGCCGCGGATCC -3') (SEQ ID NO:236) and 5'-TCGAGGATCCGCGGCCGCAAGCTTCCTGCAGG-3') (SEQ ID NO:237) into SalI/XhoI-digested pCGN7770. A fragment containing the napin promoter, polylinker and napin 3' region was removed from pCGN8619 by digestion with Asp718I; the fragment was blunt-ended by filling in the 5' overhangs with Klenow fragment then ligated into pCGN5139 that had been digested with Asp718I and HindIII and blunt-ended by filling in the 5' overhangs with Klenow fragment. A plasmid containing the insert oriented so that the napin promoter was closest to the blunted Asp718I site of pCGN5139 and the napin 3' was closest to the blunted HindIII site was subjected to sequence analysis to confirm both the insert orientation and the integrity of cloning junctions. The resulting plasmid was designated pCGN8623.

The plasmid pCGN8620 was constructed by ligating oligonucleotides 5'-TCGAGGATCCGCGGCCGCAAGCTTCCTGCAGGAGCT -3') (SEQ ID NO:238) and 5'-CCTGCAGGAAGCTTGCGGCCGCGGATCC-3') (SEQ ID NO:239) into SalI/SacI-digested pCGN7787. A fragment containing the d35S promoter, polylinker and tml 3' region was removed from pCGN8620 by complete digestion with Asp718I and partial digestion with NotI. The fragment was blunt-ended by filling in the 5' overhangs with Klenow fragment then ligated into pCGN5139 that had been digested with Asp718I and HindIII and blunt-ended by filling in the 5' overhangs with Klenow fragment. A plasmid containing the insert

oriented so that the d35S promoter was closest to the blunted Asp718I site of pCGN5139 and the tml 3' was closest to the blunted HindIII site was subjected to sequence analysis to confirm both the insert orientation and the integrity of cloning junctions. The resulting plasmid was designated pCGN8624.

5 The plasmid pCGN8621 was constructed by ligating oligonucleotides 5'-TCGACCTGCAGGAAGCTTGCGGCCGCGGATCCAGCT -3') (SEQ ID NO:240) and 5'-GGATCCGCGGCCGCAAGCTTCCTGCAGG-3') (SEQ ID NO:241) into SalI/SacI-digested pCGN7787. A fragment containing the d35S promoter, polylinker and tml 3' region was removed from pCGN8621 by complete digestion with Asp718I and partial digestion with
10 NotI. The fragment was blunt-ended by filling in the 5' overhangs with Klenow fragment then ligated into pCGN5139 that had been digested with Asp718I and HindIII and blunt-ended by filling in the 5' overhangs with Klenow fragment. A plasmid containing the insert oriented so that the d35S promoter was closest to the blunted Asp718I site of pCGN5139 and the tml 3' was closest to the blunted HindIII site was subjected to sequence analysis to
15 confirm both the insert orientation and the integrity of cloning junctions. The resulting plasmid was designated pCGN8625.

The coding regions of the various acyltransferase sequences were cloned as *NotI/Sse8387I* fragments into pCGN8622, pCGN8623, pCGN8624, and pCGN8625, for expression in sense or antisense orientations from a tissue preferential promoter, napin, or the
20 35S promoter. Fragments which were cloned into the pCGN8622 vector created the constructs pCGN8901 (ATAT1), pCGN8571 (ATAT2), pCGN8909 (ATAT3), pCGN8596 (ATAT4), pCGN8919 (ATAT6), pCGN8914 (ATAT7), pCGN8905 (ATAT8), pCGN9973 (ATAT9), pCGN9942 (ATAT10), pCGN8575 (ATAT11), and pCGN8633 (ATLPAAT1) for the sense expression of the respective coding sequences from the napin promoter. Fragments
25 which were cloned into the pCGN8623 vector created the constructs pCGN8900 (ATAT1), pCGN8572 (ATAT2), pCGN8910 (ATAT3), pCGN8597 (ATAT4), pCGN8920 (ATAT6), pCGN8915 (ATAT7), pCGN8906 (ATAT8), pCGN9972 (ATAT9), pCGN9943 (ATAT10), pCGN8576 (ATAT11), and pCGN8634 (ATLPAAT1) for the antisense expression of the respective coding sequences from the napin promoter. Fragments which were cloned into the
30 pCGN8624 vector created the constructs pCGN8903 (ATAT1), pCGN8573 (ATAT2), pCGN8911 (ATAT3), pCGN8598 (ATAT4), pCGN8921 (ATAT6), pCGN8916 (ATAT7), pCGN8907 (ATAT8), pCGN9971 (ATAT9), pCGN9944 (ATAT10), pCGN8577 (ATAT11), and pCGN8635 (ATLPAAT1) for the sense expression of the respective coding sequences

from the 35S promoter. Fragments which were cloned into the pCGN8625 vector created the constructs pCGN8902 (ATAT1) and pCGN9974 (ATAT9) for the antisense expression of the respective coding sequences from the 35S promoter.

In addition, the yeast acyltransferase coding sequences were cloned into the vector pCGN8624 creating the constructs pCGN9926 (YSCAT1), pCGN9927 (YSCAT2), pCGN9928 (YSCAT3), pCGN9929 (YSCAT4), pCGN9930 (YSCAT5), pCGN9931 (YSCAT6), pCGN9932 (YSCAT7), and pCGN9933 (YSCAT8). These constructs allow for the sense expression of the respective acyltransferase coding sequences from the 35S promoter in plant cells.

Example 8: Plant Transformation

A variety of methods have been developed to insert a DNA sequence of interest into the genome of a plant host to obtain the transcription or transcription and translation of the sequence to effect phenotypic changes.

Transgenic *Brassica* plants are obtained by *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation as described by Radke *et al.* (*Theor. Appl. Genet.* (1988) 75:685-694; *Plant Cell Reports* (1992) 11:499-505). Transgenic *Arabidopsis thaliana* plants may be obtained by *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation as described by Valverkens *et al.*, (*Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* (1988) 85:5536-5540), or as described by Bent *et al.* ((1994), *Science* 265:1856-1860), or Bechtold *et al.* ((1993), *C.R.Acad.Sci, Life Sciences* 316:1194-1199) or Clough, *et al.* (1998) *Plant J.*, 16:735-43. Other plant species may be similarly transformed using related techniques.

Alternatively, microprojectile bombardment methods, such as described by Klein *et al.* (*Bio/Technology* 10:286-291) may also be used to obtain nuclear transformed plants.

The above results demonstrate that the nucleic acid sequences identified encode proteins which are related to protein sequences encoding acyltransferase proteins. Such acyltransferase sequences find use in preparing expression constructs for plant transformations.

All publications and patent applications mentioned in this specification are indicative of the level of skill of those skilled in the art to which this invention pertains. All

publications and patent applications are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

5 Although the foregoing invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, it will be obvious that certain changes and modifications may be practiced within the scope of the appended claim.

Claims

What is Claimed is:

1. An isolated DNA sequence encoding an enzyme of the class of acyltransferase-like
5 proteins,
wherein said enzyme includes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 127
(VxNHxS) wherein the H is the conserved Histidine residue in the conserved peptide
sequence HXXXXD of said acyltransferase-like protein, x representing any amino acid.
- 10 2. An isolated DNA sequence encoding an enzyme of the class of acyltransferase-like
proteins,
wherein said enzyme includes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 128
(VTYSxS) within about 30 amino acids downstream from the conserved amino acid sequence
HXXXXD of said acyltransferase-like protein, x representing any amino acid.
- 15 3. An isolated DNA sequence encoding an enzyme of the class of acyltransferase-like
proteins,
wherein said enzyme includes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 129
(VxLTRxR) within about 60 amino acids downstream from the conserved amino acid
20 sequence HXXXXD of said acyltransferase-like protein, x representing any amino acid.
4. An isolated DNA sequence encoding an enzyme of the class of acyltransferase-like
proteins,
wherein said enzyme includes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 132
25 (LxxGDLV) within about 20 amino acids upstream of the conserved amino acid sequence
PEG of said acyltransferase-like protein, x representing any amino acid.
5. An isolated DNA sequence encoding an enzyme of the class of acyltransferase-like
proteins,
30 wherein said enzyme includes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 130 (CPEGT)
containing the conserved amino acid sequence PEG of said acyltransferase-like protein.

6. An isolated DNA sequence encoding an enzyme of the class of acyltransferase-like proteins,

wherein said enzyme includes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 133 (FxxGAF) within about 20 amino acids downstream from the conserved amino acid sequence PEG of said acyltransferase-like protein, x representing any amino acid.

7. An isolated DNA sequence encoding an enzyme of the class of acyltransferase-like proteins,

wherein said enzyme includes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 131 (IVPVA) within about 40 amino acids downstream from the conserved amino acid sequence PEG of said acyltransferase-like protein.

8. An isolated DNA sequence encoding an enzyme of the class of acyltransferase-like proteins,

wherein said enzyme includes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 134 (VANxxQ) within about 110 amino acids downstream from the conserved amino acid sequence PEG of said acyltransferase-like protein, x representing any amino acid.

9. A DNA sequence encoding an enzyme of the class of acyltransferase-like proteins, said DNA sequence obtainable by the steps comprising:

(a) using the profile of Figure 1 to search a nucleic acid sequence database;

(b) obtaining a probability score for nucleic acid sequences in said sequence database using the Smith-Waterman algorithm; and

(c) selecting a nucleic acid sequence having a probability score of less than about 1.

10. The DNA encoding sequence according to Claim 9, wherein said DNA sequence is an encoding sequence.

11. The DNA encoding sequence according to Claim 9, wherein said DNA sequence is an EST.

12. The DNA encoding sequence according to any one of Claims 1 to 11, wherein said acyltransferase-like protein is from a plant.

13. A construct comprising a DNA sequence of any one of Claims 1 to 11 linked to a
5 heterologous transcriptional and translational initiation region functional in a host cell.

14. The construct according to Claim 13 wherein said host cell is a plant cell.

15. A plant cell comprising a DNA construct according to Claim 13.

10

16. A plant comprising a cell according to Claim 15.

15

17. The DNA encoding sequence of any one of 1 to 11 wherein said acyltransferase-like protein is from *Arabidopsis thaliana*.

18. The DNA encoding sequence of any one of 1 to 11 wherein said acyltransferase-like protein is from corn.

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19. The DNA encoding sequence of Claim 18 wherein said sequence comprises and EST selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 86 through SEQ ID NO: 126.

20. The DNA encoding sequence of any one of 1 to 11 wherein said acyltransferase-like protein is from soybean.

25

21. The DNA encoding sequence of Claim 20 wherein said sequence comprises and EST selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 24 through SEQ ID NO: 85.

30

22. The DNA encoding sequence of any one of Claims 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 wherein said acyltransferase-like protein is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14 and SEQ ID NO: 16.

23 . The DNA encoding sequence of either of Claim 1 and Claim 6 wherein said acyltransferase-like protein is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 7 and SEQ ID NO: 18.

Con	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X	Y	Z	Gap	Len
S	0	0	-1	0	0	-2	0	-1	-2	0	-2	-1	0	-1	0	-1	5	0	-2	-3	-3	-2	0	11	1
K	0	-1	-3	-1	0	-3	-2	-1	-3	5	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	1	2	-2	-4	-4	-2	0	11	1
Q	-2	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-3	-2	-2	3	1	0	2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2	-3	-3	-2	0	11	1
I	-2	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-3	-2	5	-2	0	0	2	-3	-1	-2	-2	-1	1	-4	-4	-2	-1	11	1
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R	0	-3	-4	-3	-2	-4	-3	-2	0	2	-3	-3	0	0	0	4	1	0	-3	-5	-5	0	-2	11	1
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Figure 1/5

[illegible]

Figure 2/5

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

Figure 3/5

Figure 4/5

Figure 5/5

Figure 2

1/3

ATAT1
ATAT9
ATAT7
ATAT8
ATAT6
PLSB_ECOLI
PLSB_MOUSE
ATLPAAT1
Jojoba AT
Maize AT
ATAT11
PLSC_COCO
PLSC_LIM
PLSC_ECOLI
PLSC_YEAST
ATAT2
ATAT3
ATAT10
ATAT4

ATAT1
ATAT9
ATAT7
ATAT8
ATAT6
PLSB_ECOLI
PLSB_MOUSE
ATLPAAT1
Jojoba AT
Maize AT
ATAT11
PLSC_COCO
PLSC_LIM
PLSC_ECOLI
PLSC_YEAST
ATAT2
ATAT3
ATAT10
ATAT4

	90	100	110	120
ATAT1	L	T	L	L
ATAT9	T	R	R	L
ATAT7	T	Q	R	L
ATAT8	T	I	R	L
ATAT6	T	R	D	L
PLSB_ECOLI	I	R	R	L
PLSB_MOUSE	I	R	R	L
ATLPAAT1	L	E	R	L
Jojoba AT	L	E	R	L
Maize AT	L	E	R	L
ATAT11	V	E	R	L
PLSC_COCO	I	D	R	L
PLSC_LIM	I	D	R	L
PLSC_ECOLI	I	D	R	L
PLSC_YEAST	L	D	R	L
ATAT2	L	K	R	L
ATAT3	V	Q	R	L
ATAT10	V	N	R	L
ATAT4	F	N	R	L

ATAT1
 ATAT9
 ATAT7
 ATAT8
 ATAT6
 PLSB_ECOLI
 PLSB_MOUSE
 ATLPAAT1
 Jojoba AT
 Maize AT
 ATAT11
 PLSC_COCO
 PLSC_LIM
 PLSC_ECOLI
 PLSC_YEAST
 ATAT2
 ATAT3
 ATAT10
 ATAT4

Figure 2
2/3

		230		240	250
ATAT71	G G K T P I E E V A N Y Y Q V Q K V I G A V L G F E C T E L T R K D K Y L L L G				
ATAT9	G - K S P I E E V A N Y Y Q V Q K V I G A V L G F E C				
ATAT7	P G R A R M T V A N Y Y Q V Q K V I G A V L G F E C				
ATAT8	D G K L K F F E V A N N V Q V Q S D I G K A L D F E				
ATAT6	N G K V N F F E V A N H V Q V Q H E I G N				
PLSB_ECOLI	L S K L R N L G Q G Y V - - N F G B E P M P L M T - - - - - Y L N Q H				
PLSB_MOUSE	V I R M L R K N Y G Y V R V D F A Q P F S L K E - - - - - Y L - E G				
ATLPAAT1	V - - - - V H V H I K K R S M K K D L P E S D D A I A Q W C - - R D Q				
Jojoba AT	T - - - - V H V H I K K R S M K K D L P E A A D D V A Q				
Maize AT	V - - - - I H V R R M K R H A M S E M P K S D E D V S K				
ATAT11	E - - - - V H I H I R R I N L T Q I P N Q E K D I N A W L - - M N T F				
PLSC_COCO	H - - - - Y V E M I H A L Y V D H L P E S Q K P L V - - S - - K G				
PLSC_LIM	D - - - - Y V K M I H D I Y V R N L P A S Q K P L G - - S - - T N R S				
PLSC_ECOLI	E - - - - L A A H C R S I M E Q K I A E L D K E V A E R E - - A A G K				
PLSC_YEAST	E - - - - F A E K - - - V R D Q M V D T L - K E I I G Y S P - - A I N D				
ATAT2	V - - - - L C N E A R S K I A E S M D L				
ATAT3	- - - - - D D P K L Y A S N V R K L M A T E G N L I L S E - - L G L S				
ATAT10	G - - - - - E T G I E F A E R V R D M I S L R A G L K K V P - - W D G Y				
ATAT4					

Figure 2
3/3

9/10

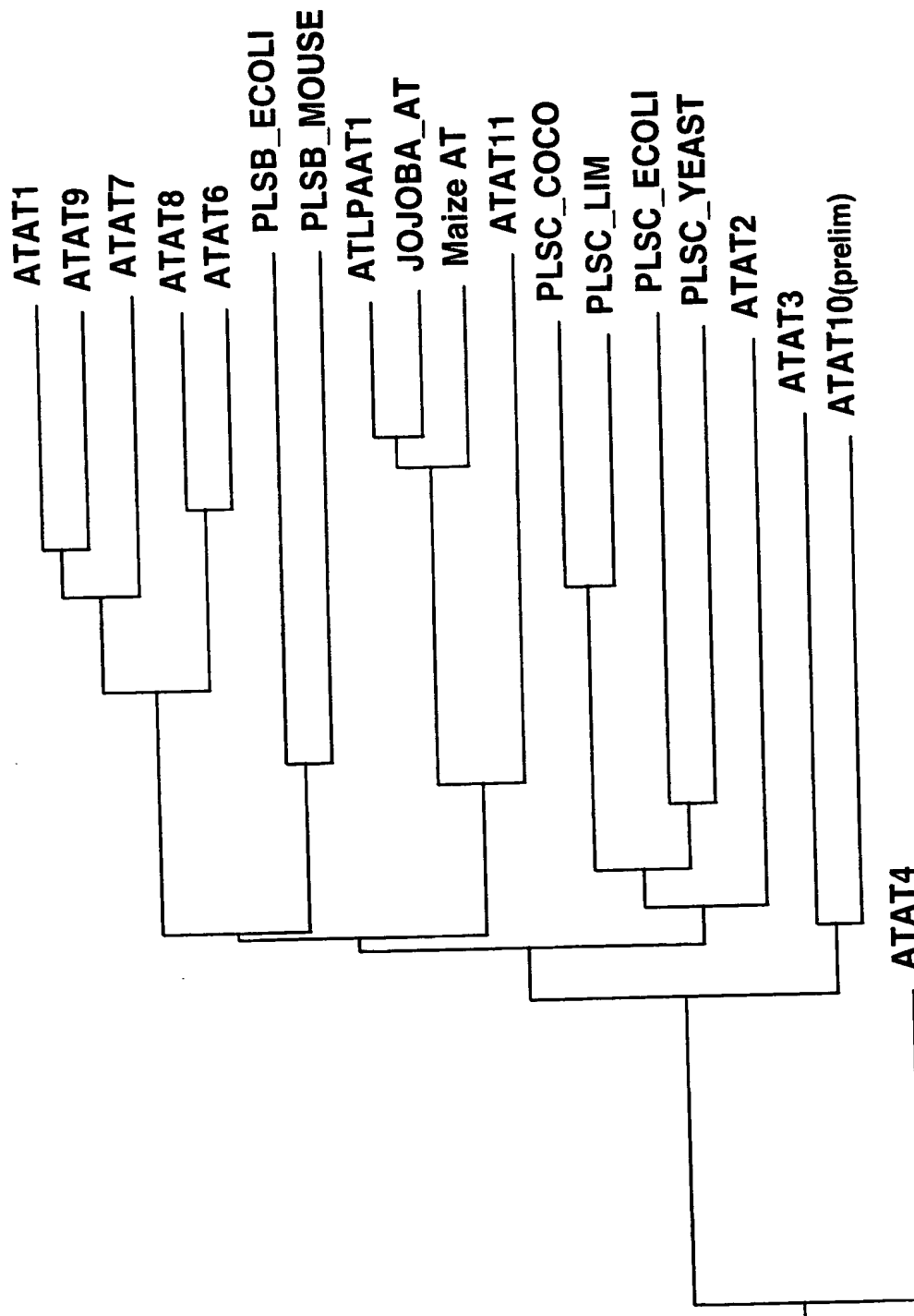


Figure 3 1/2

10/10

		Percent Similarity																			
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Percent Divergence	1		67.0	58.2	47.2		11.6	11.5	12.0	10.5	12.4	13.4	12.9	12.8	12.3	12.3	11.8	16.3	14.4	14.4	1
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	3	40.2	35.8		44.8	44.8	12.9	14.4	14.9	13.4	11.3	12.9	12.4	12.9	11.9	13.9	13.4	13.4	17.1	14.4	3
	4	49.7	50.0	50.3		67.2	10.8	13.3	11.8	11.8	10.8	16.4	11.8	11.8	12.8	13.3	12.3	17.4	15.1	12.8	4
	5	50.3	50.3	48.6	25.7		12.3	12.3	13.8	12.8	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.8	12.8	12.3	12.8	15.9	13.7	15.9	5
	6	85.6	86.3	85.6	86.2	86.1		28.5	12.6	12.1	11.6	9.7	13.9	14.3	14.8	11.8	17.6	13.5	12.3	10.6	6
	7	83.8	86.8	82.8	82.7	84.3	66.2		12.6	13.9	12.9	13.1	12.4	13.3	14.3	13.8	15.0	11.7	11.6	10.0	7
	8	82.9	78.4	81.2	83.1	81.2	83.6	85.1		82.3	78.0	31.6	12.4	12.8	13.3	15.8	13.9	12.2	16.4	14.4	8
	9	83.5	77.8	81.8	85.9	84.6	85.6	87.1	18.2		77.5	32.1	11.9	14.3	13.3	16.3	15.5	12.4	15.1	12.0	9
	10	83.5	82.4	84.1	87.6	85.1	84.4	87.1	22.5	22.5		30.6	13.9	16.7	12.8	16.3	14.4	12.9	16.4	12.0	10
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	12	83.6	84.6	84.6	83.3	83.2	84.6	86.8	80.9	82.2	81.1	82.4		66.7	27.9	28.4	23.5	14.9	17.1	12.9	12
	13	82.1	84.0	81.7	81.0	82.0	87.6	86.9	79.5	80.5	79.5	81.6	33.3		26.1	28.1	19.3	14.8	14.4	15.3	13
	14	83.2	81.4	85.0	83.6	82.9	89.1	86.8	82.1	81.6	80.5	84.3	71.3	71.6		30.0	19.3	18.7	17.8	12.3	14
	15	83.1	80.6	83.0	79.3	81.0	88.2	87.4	81.4	82.0	79.8	84.1	70.3	70.1	62.8		20.3	15.3	15.1	13.8	15
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	17	83.7	82.0	86.6	78.4	80.2	86.7	89.8	86.4	85.5	85.5	84.4	80.1	78.2	78.6	80.6	77.8		30.8	17.2	17
	18	78.5	82.5	82.5	81.7	81.8	88.7	87.1	79.1	80.5	78.9	82.8	81.8	78.1	76.1	78.1	79.3	64.8		18.5	18
	19	84.7	84.8	84.8	84.7	85.5	86.5	83.6	87.4	86.5	87.6	91.0	85.0	83.1	85.7	81.8	83.7	79.4	74.1		19
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ATAT1

ATAT9

ATAT7

ATAT8

ATAT6

PLSB_ECOLI

PLSB_MOUSE

ATLPAATI

JOJOBA_AT

Maize AT

ATAT11

PLSC_COCO

PLSC_LIM

PLSC_ECOLI

PLSC_YEAST

ATAT2

ATAT3

ATAT10(prelim)

ATAT4

Figure 3 2/2

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Lassner, Michael W
Emig, Robin A
Ruezinsky, Diane
Van Eenennaam, Alison

<120> Novel Plant Acyltransferases

<130> 17029/00/WO

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Pro	Leu	Asn	Ala	Ile	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Trp	Leu	Pro	Phe	Gly	Phe	Ile	
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Leu	Ser	Ile	Ile	Arg	Val	Tyr	Phe	Asn	Leu	Pro	Leu	Pro	Glu	Arg	Phe	
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Val	Arg	Tyr	Thr	Tyr	Glu	Met	Leu	Gly	Ile	His	Leu	Thr	Ile	Arg	Gly	
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His	Arg	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	Pro	Gly	Thr	Leu	Gly	Asn	Leu	Tyr	Val	
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SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Lassner, Michael W
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Ruezinsky, Diane
Van Eenennaam, Alison

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<213> Arabidopsis sp.

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Pro Leu Asn Ala Ile Ile Thr Tyr Leu Trp Leu Pro Phe Gly Phe Ile
35 40 45

Leu Ser Ile Ile Arg Val Tyr Phe Asn Leu Pro Leu Pro Glu Arg Phe
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Val Arg Tyr Thr Tyr Glu Met Leu Gly Ile His Leu Thr Ile Arg Gly
65 70 75 80

His Arg Pro Pro Pro Pro Ser Pro Gly Thr Leu Gly Asn Leu Tyr Val
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Leu Asn His Arg Thr Ala Leu Asp Pro Ile Ile Val Ala Ile Ala Leu
100 105 110

Gly Arg Lys Ile Cys Cys Val Thr Tyr Ser Val Ser Arg Leu Ser Leu
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 Met Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro Ala Val Ala Leu Thr Arg Asp Arg Ala Thr
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 Asp Ala Ala Asn Met Arg Lys Leu Leu Glu Lys Gly Asp Leu Val Ile
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 Cys Pro Glu Gly Thr Thr Cys Arg Glu Glu Tyr Leu Leu Arg Phe Ser
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 Ala Leu Phe Ala Glu Leu Ser Asp Arg Ile Val Pro Val Ala Met Asn
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 Cys Lys Gln Gly Met Phe Asn Gly Thr Thr Val Arg Gly Val Lys Phe
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 Thr Phe Leu Asp Arg Leu Pro Glu Glu Met Thr Val Asn Gly Gly Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Thr Pro Ile Glu Val Ala Asn Tyr Val Gln Lys Val Ile Gly Ala
 245 250 255
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Gln	Leu	Ala	Arg	Asp	Ile	Thr	Val	Arg	Ala	Asp	Leu	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ala				
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Thr	Pro	Asp	Ser	Ser	Phe	Pro	Glu	Pro	Glu	Ile	Lys	Leu	Ser	Ser	Arg				
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Leu	Ile	Val	Leu	Met	Ile	Ile	Gly	His	Pro	Phe	Val	Leu	Leu	Phe	Asp				
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Pro	Tyr	Arg	Arg	Lys	Phe	His	His	Phe	Ile	Ala	Lys	Leu	Trp	Ala	Ser				
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Val	Phe	Phe	Phe	Pro	Glu	Gly	Thr	Arg	Ser	Lys	Asp	Gly	Arg	Leu	Gly				
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Val	Val	Pro	Ile	Thr	Leu	Met	Gly	Thr	Gly	Lys	Ile	Met	Pro	Thr	Gly				
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Ser	Glu	Gly	Ile	Leu	Asn	His	Gly	Asn	Val	Arg	Val	Ile	Ile	His	Lys				
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Pro	Ile	His	Gly	Ser	Lys	Ala	Asp	Val	Leu	Cys	Asn	Glu	Ala	Arg	Ser				
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<212> DNA

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<212> PRT

<213> Arabidopsis sp.

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Ala Ile Glu Glu Leu Asp Lys Lys Phe Ala Pro Tyr Ala Arg Thr Asp
      35              40              45

Leu Tyr Gly Thr Met Gly Leu Gly Pro Phe Pro Met Thr Glu Asn Ile
      50              55              60

Lys Leu Ala Val Ala Leu Val Thr Leu Val Pro Leu Arg Phe Leu Leu
      65              70              75              80

Ser Met Ser Ile Leu Leu Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Ile Cys Arg Val Phe Thr
      85              90              95

Leu Phe Ser Ala Pro Tyr Arg Gly Pro Glu Glu Glu Glu Asp Glu Gly
      100             105             110

Gly Val Val Phe Gln Glu Asp Tyr Ala His Met Glu Gly Trp Lys Arg
      115             120             125

Thr Val Ile Val Arg Ser Gly Arg Phe Leu Ser Arg Val Leu Leu Phe
      130             135             140

Val Phe Gly Phe Tyr Trp Ile His Glu Ser Cys Pro Asp Arg Asp Ser
      145             150             155             160

Asp Met Asp Ser Asn Pro Lys Thr Thr Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Gln Lys
      165             170             175

Gly Glu Ala Ala Thr Glu Glu Pro Glu Arg Pro Gly Ala Ile Val Ser
      180             185             190

Asn His Val Ser Tyr Leu Asp Ile Leu Tyr His Met Ser Ala Ser Phe
      195             200             205

Pro Ser Phe Val Ala Lys Arg Ser Val Gly Lys Leu Pro Leu Val Gly
      210             215             220

Leu Ile Ser Lys Cys Leu Gly Cys Val Tyr Val Gln Arg Glu Ala Lys
      225             230             235             240

Ser Pro Asp Phe Lys Gly Val Ser Gly Thr Val Asn Glu Arg Val Arg

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 275 280 285
 Phe Leu Ala Gly Thr Pro Val Leu Pro Val Ile Leu Lys Tyr Pro Tyr
 290 295 300
 Glu Arg Phe Ser Val Ala Trp Asp Thr Ile Ser Gly Ala Arg His Ile
 305 310 315 320
 Leu Phe Leu Leu Cys Gln Val Val Asn His Leu Glu Val Ile Arg Leu
 325 330 335
 Pro Val Tyr Tyr Pro Ser Gln Glu Glu Lys Asp Asp Pro Lys Leu Tyr
 340 345 350
 Ala Ser Asn Val Arg Lys Leu Met Ala Thr Glu Gly Asn Leu Ile Leu
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 <213> Arabidopsis sp.

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 35 40 45
 Pro Thr Leu Thr Glu Ala Ala Gly Ala Ile Val Asp Asp Ser Phe Thr
 50 55 60
 Arg Cys Phe Lys Ser Asn Pro Pro Glu Pro Trp Asn Trp Asn Ile Tyr
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Phe Pro Leu Tyr Cys Phe Gly Val Val Val Arg Tyr Cys Ile Leu
 85 90 95
 Phe Pro Leu Arg Cys Phe Thr Leu Ala Phe Gly Trp Ile Ile Phe Leu
 100 105 110
 Ser Leu Phe Ile Pro Val Asn Ala Leu Leu Lys Gly Gln Asp Arg Leu
 115 120 125
 Arg Lys Lys Ile Glu Arg Val Leu Val Glu Met Ile Cys Ser Phe Phe
 130 135 140
 Val Ala Ser Trp Thr Gly Val Val Lys Tyr His Gly Pro Arg Pro Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Ile Arg Pro Lys Gln Val Tyr Val Ala Asn His Thr Ser Met Ile Asp
 165 170 175
 Phe Ile Val Leu Glu Gln Met Thr Ala Phe Ala Val Ile Met Gln Lys
 180 185 190
 His Pro Gly Trp Val Gly Leu Leu Gln Ser Thr Ile Leu Glu Ser Val
 195 200 205
 Gly Cys Ile Trp Phe Asn Arg Ser Glu Ala Lys Asp Arg Glu Ile Val
 210 215 220
 Ala Lys Lys Leu Arg Asp His Val Gln Gly Ala Asp Ser Asn Pro Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Ile Phe Pro Glu Gly Thr Cys Val Asn Asn Asn Tyr Thr Val Met
 245 250 255
 Phe Lys Lys Gly Ala Phe Glu Leu Asp Cys Thr Val Cys Pro Ile Ala
 260 265 270
 Ile Lys Tyr Asn Lys Ile Phe Val Asp Ala Phe Trp Asn Ser Arg Lys
 275 280 285
 Gln Ser Phe Thr Met His Leu Leu Gln Leu Met Thr Ser Trp Ala Val
 290 295 300
 Val Cys Glu Val Trp Tyr Leu Glu Pro Gln Thr Ile Arg Pro Gly Glu
 305 310 315 320
 Thr Gly Ile Glu Phe Ala Glu Arg Val Arg Asp Met Ile Ser Leu Arg
 325 330 335
 Ala Gly Leu Lys Lys Val Pro Trp Asp Gly Tyr Leu Lys Tyr Ser Arg
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<213> Arabidopsis sp.

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<212> PRT

<213> Arabidopsis sp.

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Lys Tyr Gln Lys Cys Pro Ser His Gly Leu His Gln Tyr Gln Asp Leu
          35          40          45

Ser Asn His Thr Leu Ile Phe Asn Val Glu Gly Ala Leu Leu Lys Ser
          50          55          60

Asn Ser Leu Phe Pro Tyr Phe Met Val Val Ala Phe Glu Ala Gly Gly
 65          70          75          80

Val Ile Arg Ser Leu Phe Leu Leu Val Leu Tyr Pro Phe Ile Ser Leu
          85          90          95

Met Ser Tyr Glu Met Gly Leu Lys Thr Met Val Met Leu Ser Phe Phe
          100          105          110

Gly Val Lys Lys Glu Ser Phe Arg Val Gly Lys Ser Val Leu Pro Lys
          115          120          125

Tyr Phe Leu Glu Asp Val Gly Leu Glu Met Phe Gln Val Leu Lys Arg
          130          135          140

Gly Gly Lys Arg Val Ala Val Ser Asp Leu Pro Gln Val Met Ile Asp
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Val Phe Leu Arg Asp Tyr Leu Glu Ile Glu Val Val Val Gly Arg Asp
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Met Lys Met Val Gly Gly Tyr Tyr Leu Gly Ile Val Glu Asp Lys Lys
          180          185          190

Asn Leu Glu Ile Ala Phe Asp Lys Val Val Gln Glu Glu Arg Leu Gly
          195          200          205

Ser Gly Arg Arg Leu Ile Gly Ile Thr Ser Phe Asn Ser Pro Ser His
          210          215          220

Arg Ser Leu Phe Ser Gln Phe Cys Gln Glu Ile Tyr Phe Val Arg Asn
          225          230          235          240

Ser Asp Lys Lys Ser Trp Gln Thr Leu Pro Gln Asp Gln Tyr Pro Lys
          245          250          255

Pro Leu Ile Phe His Asp Gly Arg Leu Ala Val Lys Pro Thr Pro Leu
          260          265          270

Asn Thr Leu Val Leu Phe Met Trp Ala Pro Phe Ala Ala Val Leu Ala
          275          280          285

Ala Ala Arg Leu Val Phe Gly Leu Asn Leu Pro Tyr Ser Leu Ala Asn
          290          295          300

Pro Phe Leu Ala Phe Ser Gly Ile His Leu Thr Leu Thr Val Asn Asn
          305          310          315          320

His Asn Asp Leu Ile Ser Ala Asp Arg Lys Arg Gly Cys Leu Phe Val
          325          330          335

Cys Asn His Arg Thr Leu Leu Asp Pro Leu Tyr Ile Ser Tyr Ala Leu
          340          345          350

Arg Lys Lys Asn Met Lys Ala Val Thr Tyr Ser Leu Ser Arg Leu Ser

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385	390	395
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Ser Pro Leu Phe Ser Glu Val Cys Asp Val Ile Val Pro Val Ala Ile		
420	425	430
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435	440	445
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450	455	460
Val Lys Leu Leu Asp Pro Val Ser Gly Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr Cys Arg		
465	470	475
Gly Val Pro Asp Asn Gly Lys Val Asn Phe Glu Val Ala Asn His Val		
485	490	495
Gln His Glu Ile Gly Asn Ala Leu Gly Phe Glu Cys Thr Asn Leu Thr		
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Lys Lys		
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<212> DNA

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 Ala Gly Lys Ser Gly Val Leu Phe Val Cys Thr His Arg Thr Leu Met

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 Glu Val Ser Asp Val Ile Val Pro Val Ala Val Thr Val His Val Thr
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<211> 1506

<212> DNA

<213> Arabidopsis sp.

<400> 16

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Thr Leu Leu Ile Ser Arg Ser Ala Phe Pro Tyr Tyr Phe Leu Val Ala
    35             40             45

Leu Glu Ala Gly Ser Leu Leu Arg Ala Leu Ile Leu Leu Val Ser Val
    50             55             60

Pro Phe Val Tyr Leu Thr Tyr Leu Thr Ile Ser Glu Thr Leu Ala Ile
    65             70             75             80

Asn Val Phe Val Phe Ile Thr Phe Ala Gly Leu Lys Ile Arg Asp Val
          85             90             95

Glu Leu Val Val Arg Ser Val Leu Pro Arg Phe Tyr Ala Glu Asp Val
    100             105             110

Arg Pro Asp Thr Trp Arg Ile Phe Asn Thr Phe Gly Lys Arg Tyr Ile
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Ile Thr Ala Ser Pro Arg Ile Met Val Glu Pro Phe Val Lys Thr Phe
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Leu Gly Val Asp Lys Val Leu Gly Thr Glu Leu Glu Val Ser Lys Ser
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Gly Arg Ala Thr Gly Phe Thr Arg Lys Pro Gly Ile Leu Val Gly Gln
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Tyr Lys Arg Asp Val Val Leu Arg Glu Phe Gly Gly Leu Ala Ser Asp
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Leu Pro Asp Leu Gly Leu Gly Asp Ser Lys Thr Asp His Asp Phe Met
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 Pro Leu Pro Glu Arg Ile Ala Arg Tyr Asn Tyr Lys Leu Thr Gly Ile
 275 280 285
 Lys Leu Val Val Asn Gly His Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Lys Pro Gly Gln
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 Pro Gly His Leu Leu Val Cys Asn His Arg Thr Val Leu Asp Pro Val
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 Thr Arg Gly Tyr Lys Leu Leu Asp Pro Tyr Phe Ala Phe Met Asn Pro
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<212> DNA

<213> Arabidopsis sp.

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          35           40           45
Gly Phe Glu Phe Asp His Leu Asn Pro Tyr Gly Phe Leu Ser Glu Ser
          50           55           60
Glu Pro Pro Val Leu Gly Pro Thr Thr Val Asp Pro Phe Arg Asn Asn
          65           70           75           80
Thr Pro Gly Val Ser Gly Leu Tyr Glu Ala Ile Lys Leu Val Ile Cys
          85           90           95
Leu Pro Ile Ala Leu Ile Arg Leu Val Leu Phe Ala Ala Ser Leu Ala
          100          105          110
Val Gly Tyr Leu Ala Thr Lys Leu Ala Leu Ala Gly Trp Lys Asp Lys
          115          120          125
Glu Asn Pro Met Pro Leu Trp Arg Cys Arg Ile Met Trp Ile Thr Arg
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Ile Cys Thr Arg Cys Ile Leu Phe Ser Phe Gly Tyr Gln Trp Ile Arg
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 Thr Ser Arg Lys Asn Ala Val His Glu Ile Lys Arg Lys Ala Ser Cys
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530

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 <212> DNA
 <213> Arabidopsis sp.

<400> 20
 atggaaaaaa agagtgtacc aaattctgat aagttgtctc tgattagagt gttaagaggt 60
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 ttatcagctg tagtggtgag gcttttcagc attcgctata gccgtaaagtg tgtttccttc 180
 ttctttggct cgtggctcgc cttgtggcct ttcctctttg agaagattaa caaaaccaa 240
 gttatcttct ctggtgataa ggttccttgc gaggatcgag tattgctcat tgcaaaccac 300
 cgaacagaag ttgattggat gtacttctgg gatcttgcac tgcgtaaagg ccagattggg 360
 aatatcaaat atgtgcttaa gagtagtttg atgaaattac ctctctttgg ttgggcgttt 420
 cacctctttg agtttattcc tgttgagagg agatgggaag tcgatgaagc aaacttgaga 480
 cagatagttt cgagttttta ggatccccga gacgctttat ggcttgctct tttccccgag 540
 ggcacagatt acacagaggc taaatgccaa aggagtaaga aatttgctgc tgaaaatggc 600
 cttccgatac tgaacaacgt gctgcttccc aggacaaaag gtttcgtctc ctgcttgcaa 660
 gaactgagtt gctcacttga cgcagtttat gatgtgacca tcggttataa aaccgcgtgc 720
 ccatctttct tagacaacgt ttatggaatt gagccatcag aagttcacat ccacatccgt 780
 cgtatcaacc tgacccaaat cccaaatcaa gaaaaggaca tcaatgcttg gttaatgaac 840
 acattccagc tcaaagacca gctgctcaat gacttttact ccaatggta cttccctaac 900
 gaaggaacag agaaagagtt caacacaaag aagtacctca taaactgtt ggcagtgatt 960
 gccttcacca ccatctgtac acatctcacc ttcttctcat caatgatttg gttcaggatt
 1020
 tatgtctctt tggcctgtgt ctacttgacc tctgctacgc atttcaatct tcgttctgtt
 1080
 ccacttgttg agactgcaaa aaattccctc aaattagtaa acaaataa
 1128

<210> 21
 <211> 375
 <212> PRT
 <213> Arabidopsis sp.

<400> 21
 Met Glu Lys Lys Ser Val Pro Asn Ser Asp Lys Leu Ser Leu Ile Arg
 1 5 10 15
 Val Leu Arg Gly Ile Ile Cys Leu Met Val Leu Val Ser Thr Ala Phe
 20 25 30
 Met Met Leu Ile Phe Trp Gly Phe Leu Ser Ala Val Val Leu Arg Leu
 35 40 45
 Phe Ser Ile Arg Tyr Ser Arg Lys Cys Val Ser Phe Phe Phe Gly Ser
 50 55 60
 Trp Leu Ala Leu Trp Pro Phe Leu Phe Glu Lys Ile Asn Lys Thr Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Val Ile Phe Ser Gly Asp Lys Val Pro Cys Glu Asp Arg Val Leu Leu
 85 90 95
 Ile Ala Asn His Arg Thr Glu Val Asp Trp Met Tyr Phe Trp Asp Leu
 100 105 110
 Ala Leu Arg Lys Gly Gln Ile Gly Asn Ile Lys Tyr Val Leu Lys Ser
 115 120 125
 Ser Leu Met Lys Leu Pro Leu Phe Gly Trp Ala Phe His Leu Phe Glu
 130 135 140
 Phe Ile Pro Val Glu Arg Arg Trp Glu Val Asp Glu Ala Asn Leu Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Gln Ile Val Ser Ser Phe Lys Asp Pro Arg Asp Ala Leu Trp Leu Ala
 165 170 175

Leu Phe Pro Glu Gly Thr Asp Tyr Thr Glu Ala Lys Cys Gln Arg Ser
 180 185 190
 Lys Lys Phe Ala Ala Glu Asn Gly Leu Pro Ile Leu Asn Asn Val Leu
 195 200 205
 Leu Pro Arg Thr Lys Gly Phe Val Ser Cys Leu Gln Glu Leu Ser Cys
 210 215 220
 Ser Leu Asp Ala Val Tyr Asp Val Thr Ile Gly Tyr Lys Thr Arg Cys
 225 230 235 240
 Pro Ser Phe Leu Asp Asn Val Tyr Gly Ile Glu Pro Ser Glu Val His
 245 250 255
 Ile His Ile Arg Arg Ile Asn Leu Thr Gln Ile Pro Asn Gln Glu Lys
 260 265 270
 Asp Ile Asn Ala Trp Leu Met Asn Thr Phe Gln Leu Lys Asp Gln Leu
 275 280 285
 Leu Asn Asp Phe Tyr Ser Asn Gly His Phe Pro Asn Glu Gly Thr Glu
 290 295 300
 Lys Glu Phe Asn Thr Lys Lys Tyr Leu Ile Asn Cys Leu Ala Val Ile
 305 310 315 320
 Ala Phe Thr Thr Ile Cys Thr His Leu Thr Phe Phe Ser Ser Met Ile
 325 330 335
 Trp Phe Arg Ile Tyr Val Ser Leu Ala Cys Val Tyr Leu Thr Ser Ala
 340 345 350
 Thr His Phe Asn Leu Arg Ser Val Pro Leu Val Glu Thr Ala Lys Asn
 355 360 365
 Ser Leu Lys Leu Val Asn Lys
 370 375

<210> 22

<211> 1170

<212> DNA

<213> Arabidopsis sp.

<400> 22

atggtgattg ctgcagctgt catcgtgcct ttgggccttc tcttcttcat atctgggtctc 60
 gctgtcaatc tctttcaggc agtttgctat gtactcattc gaccactgtc taagaacaca 120
 tacagaaaaa ttaaccgggt gggtgcagaa accttggtgt tggagcttgt atggatagtt 180
 gactgggtggg ctggagttaa gatccaagt tttgctgata atgagacctt caatcgaatg 240
 ggcaaagaac atgctcttgt cgtttgtaat caccgaagt atattgattg gcttggtgga 300
 tggattctgg ctacgcggtc aggttgcttg ggaagcgcac tagctgtaat gaagaagtct 360
 tccaaattcc ttccagtcac aggtctggtc atgtggttct cggagtatct ctttctggaa 420
 agaaattggg ccaaggatga aagcactcta aagtcagggtc ttcagcgctt gagegacttc 480
 cctcgacctt tctggttagc cctttttgtg gagggaaactc gctttacaga agccaaactt 540
 aaagccgcac aagagtatgc agcctcctct gaattgccta tccctcgaaa tgtgttgatt 600
 cctcgcacca aagggttctgt gtcagctgtt agtaatatgc gttcatttgt cccagcaatt 660
 tatgatatga cagtgactat tccaaaaacc tctccaccac ccacgatgct aagactatct 720
 aaaggacaac cttcagtggt gcatgttcac atcaagtgtc actcgatgaa agacttacct 780
 gaatcagatg acgcaattgc acagtgggtc agagatcagt ttgtggctaa ggatgctctg 840
 ttagacaaac acatagctgc agacactttc cccgggtcaac aagaacagaa cattggccgt 900
 ccataaagt cccttgcggt ggttctatca tgggcatgct tactaactct tggagcaata 960
 aagttcttac actgggcaca actcttttct tcatggaaag gtatcacgat atcggcgctt
 1020
 ggtctaggta tcatcactct ctgtatgcag atcctgatac gctcgtctca gtcagagcgt
 1080
 tcgacccag ccaaagtcgt ccagccaag ccaaaagaca atcaccacc agaactatcc
 1140

tcaccaaacag aaacggagaa ggagaagtaa
1170

<210> 23

<211> 389

<212> PRT

<213> Arabidopsis sp.

<400> 23

Met	Val	Ile	Ala	Ala	Ala	Val	Ile	Val	Pro	Leu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Phe	Phe	1	5	10	15
Ile	Ser	Gly	Leu	Ala	Val	Asn	Leu	Phe	Gln	Ala	Val	Cys	Tyr	Val	Leu	20	25	30	
Ile	Arg	Pro	Leu	Ser	Lys	Asn	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Lys	Ile	Asn	Arg	Val	Val	35	40	45	
Ala	Glu	Thr	Leu	Trp	Leu	Glu	Leu	Val	Trp	Ile	Val	Asp	Trp	Trp	Ala	50	55	60	
Gly	Val	Lys	Ile	Gln	Val	Phe	Ala	Asp	Asn	Glu	Thr	Phe	Asn	Arg	Met	65	70	75	80
Gly	Lys	Glu	His	Ala	Leu	Val	Val	Cys	Asn	His	Arg	Ser	Asp	Ile	Asp	85	90	95	
Trp	Leu	Val	Gly	Trp	Ile	Leu	Ala	Gln	Arg	Ser	Gly	Cys	Leu	Gly	Ser	100	105	110	
Ala	Leu	Ala	Val	Met	Lys	Lys	Ser	Ser	Lys	Phe	Leu	Pro	Val	Ile	Gly	115	120	125	
Trp	Ser	Met	Trp	Phe	Ser	Glu	Tyr	Leu	Phe	Leu	Glu	Arg	Asn	Trp	Ala	130	135	140	
Lys	Asp	Glu	Ser	Thr	Leu	Lys	Ser	Gly	Leu	Gln	Arg	Leu	Ser	Asp	Phe	145	150	155	160
Pro	Arg	Pro	Phe	Trp	Leu	Ala	Leu	Phe	Val	Glu	Gly	Thr	Arg	Phe	Thr	165	170	175	
Glu	Ala	Lys	Leu	Lys	Ala	Ala	Gln	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ser	Glu	Leu	180	185	190	
Pro	Ile	Pro	Arg	Asn	Val	Leu	Ile	Pro	Arg	Thr	Lys	Gly	Phe	Val	Ser	195	200	205	
Ala	Val	Ser	Asn	Met	Arg	Ser	Phe	Val	Pro	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Asp	Met	Thr	210	215	220	
Val	Thr	Ile	Pro	Lys	Thr	Ser	Pro	Pro	Pro	Thr	Met	Leu	Arg	Leu	Phe	225	230	235	240
Lys	Gly	Gln	Pro	Ser	Val	Val	His	Val	His	Ile	Lys	Cys	His	Ser	Met	245	250	255	
Lys	Asp	Leu	Pro	Glu	Ser	Asp	Asp	Ala	Ile	Ala	Gln	Trp	Cys	Arg	Asp	260	265	270	
Gln	Phe	Val	Ala	Lys	Asp	Ala	Leu	Leu	Asp	Lys	His	Ile	Ala	Ala	Asp	275	280	285	
Thr	Phe	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Glu	Gln	Asn	Ile	Gly	Arg	Pro	Ile	Lys	Ser	290	295	300	
Leu	Ala	Val	Val	Leu	Ser	Trp	Ala	Cys	Val	Leu	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ala	Ile	305	310	315	320
Lys	Phe	Leu	His	Trp	Ala	Gln	Leu	Phe	Ser	Ser	Trp	Lys	Gly	Ile	Thr				

325 330 335
 Ile Ser Ala Leu Gly Leu Gly Ile Ile Thr Leu Cys Met Gln Ile Leu
 340 345 350
 Ile Arg Ser Ser Gln Ser Glu Arg Ser Thr Pro Ala Lys Val Val Pro
 355 360 365
 Ala Lys Pro Lys Asp Asn His His Pro Glu Ser Ser Ser Gln Thr Glu
 370 375 380
 Thr Glu Lys Glu Lys
 385

<210> 24
 <211> 269
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

<400> 24
 gaccactga acgtctcat cacccttcacg tggctcccct tcggcttcat cctctccatc 60
 ataagggtct acttcaacct ccctctccca gaacncattg tccgctacac ctacgagatg 120
 ctcggcatca acctcgctcat ccgcggccac cgccctcctc cgcttcccc cggcaccccc 180
 ggcaacctct acgtctgcaa ccaccgcacc gctctcgacc ccctcgctcat cgccattgcc 240
 ctcggccgca aggtctcctg cgtcaccta 269

<210> 25
 <211> 242
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

<400> 25
 tgatcttcca cgacggccgt ttctgtcaga ggccagaccc actgaacgct ctcatcacct 60
 tcacgtggct ccccttcggc ttcatcctct ccatcataag ggtctacttc aaccttctc 120
 tcccagaacg cattgtccgc tacacctacg agatgctcgg catcaacctc gtcattccgcg 180
 gccaccgccc tcttcgcct tccccggca cccccggaa cctctacgct tgcaaccacc 240
 gc 242

<210> 26
 <211> 272
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

<400> 26
 gtttgttcaa aggccaactc ctctagcagc cctcttgacc ttcttatggt tgccaattgg 60
 catcatactc tccatnctta agggctctacc ttaacatccc ttgcttgaa agaattgctt 120
 ggtataacta taagctatta ggaatcagag ttattgtgaa ggtaccctc ccaccacccc 180
 caaagaaggg tcaaagtggg gtcctatttg ttgttaacca ccgcacagtt ttagaccctg 240
 tggttactgc agttgcactt ggaagaaaaa tt 272

<210> 27
 <211> 218
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

<400> 27
 atagcacagg agggttacat ggtgcctccg agcaaatacag caaaggcagt cccacaggag 60
 cgtctgaaga gcagaatgat cttccacgac gggcggttctg tgcagaggcc agacccaatg 120
 aatgccctca tcaccttcac atggctccct ttgggttctg tctcttccat cataagggtc 180
 tacttcaacc tccctctccc agaacgcac gtcgcgta 218

<210> 28
 <211> 270
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

<400> 28
 gtgcctgttg ctgtgaactg caagcagaac atgttctttg gaaccaccgt tcgtggcgctc 60
 aagttctggg acccttaact tacttcttac atgaacccta ggctgtgta cgagggttacc 120

```

ttaccttgat acctttgccg aggagatgtc ggttaaggct ggggggaagt cgtccattga 180
ggtggccaac cacgtggcag aaggtgctgg gggatgtgtt agggtttgag tgcaccgggt 240
tgactaggaa ggataagtat atgttggttg 270

```

<210> 29
 <211> 252
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

```

<400> 29
catgagggtg ggtttgctca aaggccaact cctctagctg ccctcttgac cttcctatgg 60
ctgccaattg gcatcatact ctccatctta agggctctacc ttaacatccc ttgcctgaa 120
agaattgttg gtacaactac aagctcttag gaatcagagt tattgtgaag ggtacccctc 180
caccgcccc aaagaagggt caaagtgggt tctatttggt tgtaaccacc gcacagtatt 240
agacctgtt gt 252

```

<210> 30
 <211> 272
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

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<400> 30
ctgggactgc cttaaacgat gcatggatct tatcaagaaa ggagcctctg tttttttctt 60
tccagaggga acacgcagta aagatggaag actaggcaca ttcaagaagg gtgctttcag 120
tgttgctgca aagacaaatg caccagtagt accaattacc cttattggaa ctgggtcaaat 180
catgcctgca ggaaaggagg gaatagttaa cataggttct gtgaaagtgg ttatacataa 240
acctattgtt ggaaaggatc ctgacatgtt at 272

```

<210> 31
 <211> 239
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

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<400> 31
cgggaatcaa ggtcatcaga cttcaagggt gtttcagctg ttgtcactga cagaattcga 60
gaagctcatc agaatgagtc tgctccatta atgatgttat ttccagaagg tacaaccaca 120
aatggagagt tctctcttcc attcaagact ggtggttttt tggcaaaggc accggtactt 180
cctgtgatat tacgatatca ttaccagaga tttagccctg cctgggattc catatctgg 239

```

<210> 32
 <211> 242
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

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<400> 32
gaacggcaac ggcaacagcg ttgcgcatga ccgtcctctg ctgaagccgg agcctccggt 60
cttccgcccga cagcatcgcc gatatggaga agaagttcgc cgcttacgtc cgccgctacg 120
tgtacggcac catgggacgc ggcgagttgc ctcccaagga gaagctcttg ctcggtttcg 180
cgttggtcac tcttctcccc attcgagtcg ttctcgccgt caccataattg ctcttttatt 240
ac 242

```

<210> 33
 <211> 248
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

```

<400> 33
ttcttcttct ctcactctct aaaaccctaa ctctatacat ggaagggaaa nctcaaattc 60
natgactaat taattaatcc atcgatcaag catggagtcc gaactcaaag acctcaattc 120
gaagccgccc aacggcaacg gcaacagcgt tcgcatgac cgctcctctg tgaagccgga 180
gcctccggtc tccgccgaca gcatcgccga tatggagaag aagttcgccg cttacgtccg 240
ccgcgacg 248

```

<210> 34
 <211> 217
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

```

<400> 34
aaaaccctaa ttctatacat ggaagggaaa tctcaaattc aatgactaat taattaatcc 60

```

```

atcgatcaag catggagtcc gaactcaaag acctcaattc gaagccgccc aacggcaacg 120
gcaacagcgt tcgcatgac cgtcctctgc tgaagccgga gcctccggtc tccgccgaca 180
gcatcgccga tatggagaag aagttcgccc cttacgt 217

```

<210> 35
 <211> 257
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

```

<400> 35
atctctgtct ctgcatttcc ctccctaaaa ccctaattct acatttggaaggaaatctc 60
aaatctaata actaattaat caatcaatcg tattaataat ccatcgatca agtatggagt 120
ccgaactcaa agacctcaat tcgaagccac ccaactgcaa cggcaacgcc aacagcgttt 180
gcgacgaccg tcctctgctg aagccggagc ctccggcctc ctccgacagc atcgccgaga 240
tggaagaaga gttcgcc 257

```

<210> 36
 <211> 284
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

```

<400> 36
cccgacaaaa acagggtttt gtggccaatc atacttccat gattgatttc attatcttag 60
aacagatgac tgcatttgct gttattatgc agaagcatcc tggatgggtt ggattattgc 120
agagcaccat tntggagagt gtagggtgta tctggttcaa ccgtacagag gcaaaggatc 180
gagaagttgt ggcaaggaaa ttgagggatc atgtcctggg agctaacaac aacctcttc 240
ttatatttcc tgaaggaact tgtgtaaata atcactactc gtca 284

```

<210> 37
 <211> 246
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

```

<400> 37
ggagatccgc ataagcaa atcaatcctc gttccttcc tctctctgtc tctgcatttc 60
cctccctaaa accctaattc tacatttgga aaggaantct caaatctaata gataattaat 120
caatcaatcg tattaataat ccatcgatca agtatggagt ccgaactcaa agacctcaat 180
tcgaagccac ccaactgcaa cggcaacgcc aacagcgttt gcgacgaccg tcctctgctg 240
aagccg 246

```

<210> 38
 <211> 278
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

```

<400> 38
gttttctatt gccacgttgt ggaagcgtaa cgaagatgaa tggcattggg aaactcaaat 60
cgtcgagttc tgaattggac cttcacattg aagattacct accttctgga tccagtgttc 120
aacaagaacg gcatggcaag ctccgactgt gtgatttgct agacatttct cctagtctat 180
ctgaggcagc acgtgccatt gtagatgata cattcacaag gtgcttcaag caaatcctcc 240
agaaccttgg aactggaatg tttatttggt tcctttgt 278

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<210> 39
 <211> 312
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

```

<400> 39
ttaacttttg cacattctcc ttttgttcat caatgtgtgt tgtaaattgt ncatttcctt 60
cagaggtctt tggtaganat gatgtgcagt ttctgtggtg catcttgga tngngntggt 120
aagnatcatg gaccaggcc tagcaggaga ccaaagcagg tttttgtagc caaccatact 180
tcatgattga tntcattatn tnagaacaga tgactgcttt tgcngttatn atgcagaagc 240
atcctggatg ggttggtgaag cntacagnat gtcaacngtg tatnaaatat gntacacnnn 300
acttgctct tc 312

```

<210> 40
 <211> 255
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

<400> 40

```

ggattattgn ngcanatgca gtcattctgtt ctaagataat ganatcnatc atggaagtat 60
gattggncac anaaacctgt yttttgggtg gatactaggt cttggcccat ggtacttgac 120
naccacagtc catgatgcaa canaganact gnacatcatc tccaccaaac ccctctgana 180
ganacgagaa ttgagcaatt tagagtacct tggtttgatg caagtcagta tattcaagtt 240
tctattcatc aaagg                                     255

```

<210> 41

<211> 291

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 41

```

caacctccca tgcaatcgct caccctctcc gtcacctgaa tctgttttct attccctccg 60
tcgcgtaaca aggatgaatg gcattgggaa actcaaactg tctgagttctg aattggacct 120
tcacattgaa gattacctgc cttctggatc cagtgttcaa caagaacggc atggcaagct 180
ccgcctgtgt gatttgctag acatttctcc tagtctatct gaggcagcac gtgccattgt 240
agatgataca ttcacaagggt gtttcaagtc aaatcctcca gaaccttgga a          291

```

<210> 42

<211> 284

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 42

```

ctgcaacctt ccattgcaatt cctcacctga atccgttttc tattgccacg ttgtggaagc 60
gtaacgaaga tgaatggcat tgggaaactc aaatcgctga gttctgaatt ggaccttcac 120
attgaagatt acctaccttc tggatccagt gttcaacaag aacggcatgg caagctccga 180
ctgtgtgatt tgctagacat ttctcctagt ctatctgagg cagcacgtgc catgtagatg 240
atacatcaca aggtgctcaa gtcaaacttc cagaaccttg gaat          284

```

<210> 43

<211> 268

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 43

```

ctgaagtatt ctgctcctag cccaaagcat agagaaagggn agcaacagaa ctttgcctgag 60
tcagtgtctg ggcatgggga ggaaaagtga tgtgtacctt tatgtggtgt tgttcttaat 120
tattcttagt aatgccattg cttcgacccc tttttttgct tttgttttgt cattgctaac 180
tattttattt taacactttt attaaagata tggcatatat ncacttcagt anacaaaagt 240
gtncacagtaa tttnttttcc aaaaaaaaaa          268

```

<210> 44

<211> 241

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 44

```

gancaaaaatt gccctccatc acttttccttg ttagagttgg tttctgcnac ctaccatgca 60
attccctcac ctgaatccgt tttctattgc caggttgtgg aagcgtaacg aagatgaatg 120
gcattgggaa actcaaactg tctgagttctg aattggacct tcacattgaa gattacctac 180
cttctggatc cagtgttcaa caagaacggc atggcaagct ccgactgtgt gatttgctag 240
a          241

```

<210> 45

<211> 247

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 45

```

gtaggatgtc tgagatcctt gcccacatca aaacgggtgcg gttaactaga aaccgcgacg 60
aggatgcgaa aatgatgaaa aatttgctgg ggcaagggga cctgggtggt tgcctgaag 120
ggaccacatg tagagaacct tatttattga ggttcagccc tctgttctca gagatgtgcg 180
atgagattgt ccccgttggc agttgattcc cagttatatg ttccacggaa ccactgctgg 240
tganta          247

```

<210> 46

<211> 271

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 46

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aggaaaagag atgggggttga agataatggt catggcatgc ttcttcggga tcaaagcatc 120
gagcttcaga gttggaaggt ccgttttgcc cnaattcttc tnggaggacg ttngtgcaga 180
aatgtttgag gcactcaaaa aaggaggga gacagtggga gttaccaatt taccacacgt 240
gatgggtgaa agcttcttga gagagtattt g                                     271
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<210> 47

<211> 242

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 47

```
ttcacagctg tcacgccgtn aacggaaaat ggcaacggcg agacgcagtt tccgcctat 60
caccgaatgc aacggaacga cncggtgcga ntctgtngnc gccgacctcg agggtagcgt 120
cctcatctcc cgtngctcgt tcccgacttt catgctcgtc gccgtcgaag ccggcagcgt 180
cctccgcggc ctcatgctnc tctctcctt tccgttcgtc atnatcgctt acctcttcat 240
ct                                     242
```

<210> 48

<211> 244

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 48

```
acatattctt cagtttagctc cccaaccta tacacttcac caccacacca caaccctacc 60
ctctctctct gtcattggtca ttggaggagc cttccctcgt ttcgacccaa tcaccaaagt 120
tagacccaag accgctccaa ccagaccatc gcctcggacc tcgatggcac cctccttgct 180
tcccggaagt ccttccccta ctacttctc gtcgccctcg aagccggcag cgtcttccga 240
gcct                                     244
```

<210> 49

<211> 230

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 49

```
caacattcca cctagctccc caatcacatc ttcaccacac cataaacctt cttaatttct 60
ctcttcattt tctcctctat tgtcataatc atggggacct tccctcgctt cgacccaatc 120
accacccaag accggtccaa ccagaccgtg gcctccgacc ttgacggcac cctcctcgct 180
tcccggaagt ccttccccta ctacctctc gttgccctcg aagccggcag                                     230
```

<210> 50

<211> 265

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 50

```
ctgggtgaata atcctaagtt atggagtctg tgggtgtgtga gctagaaggc acgcttgtga 60
aggacaagga tgcgttctca tacttcatgt tggttgcgtt tgaagcttca ggtttggttc 120
gtttcgctt gttgctaaca ctattgcccg tgattcggtt ccttgacatg gttggcatga 180
acgatgcac tctcaagcta ntatcttctg tggctgtggc tgggtttcca aagtccgaga 240
ttgaatcagt ggctagggca gtttt                                     265
```

<210> 51

<211> 252

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 51

```
ctgggtgaata atcctaagtt atggagtctg tgggtgtgtga gctagaaggc acgcttgtga 60
aggacaagga tgcgttctca tacttcatgt tggttgcgtt tgaagcttca ggtttggttc 120
gtttcgctt gttgctaaca ctattgcccg tgattcggtt ccttgacatg gttggcatga 180
acgatgcac tctcaagcta atgatcttctg tggctgtggc tgggtttcaa agtccgagat 240
tgaatcagt gc                                     252
```

<210> 52

<211> 218

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 52

```

aactgcaact acaacaacat tcattcattc acagctgtca cgccgtgaac ggaaaatggc 60
aacggcgaga cgagttttac ccgcctatac accgaatgca acggaacgac accgtgcgag 120
tctgtggcgc ccgacctcga cggtaacgctc ctcatntccc gtagctcggt cccgtacttc 180
atgctcgtcg ccgtcgaagc cggcagcctc ctccgcgg 218

```

<210> 53

<211> 262

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 53

```

ggttaaggac attgagatgg tcgnntcctc ggtgctgccc aagttctaca ccgaggacgt 60
gcnccccag agctggagag tcttcaatcc ttcgggaagc gttacattgt cactgctagt 120
ctaggggtgat ggtggagcan tttgttaaga cgtttcttgg ggctgataag gtgcttgga 180
ctgagcttga ggccacgaaa tcggggaggt tcatgggttt gtaaggagc ctggtgtgct 240
tgttggggag cacaagaaag tg 262

```

<210> 54

<211> 212

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 54

```

gcaactacaa caacattcat tcattcacag ctgtcacgcc gtgaacggaa aatggcaacg 60
gcgagacgca gtttcccgcc tatcacgaa tgcaacggaa cgacgccgtg cgagtctgtg 120
gccgccgacc tcgacgggtac gtcctcatc tcccgtagnc cgttcccgta cttcatgctc 180
gtngccgtcg aagccggcag cctcctccgc gg 212

```

<210> 55

<211> 273

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 55

```

catgggttttc ttgagcttct ttggcctcag aaaggacaca ttcagaacag gatcagctgt 60
tctggcaaaag ttcttcttag aagatgttgg attggaaggc tttgaggccg taatatgttg 120
tgagagaaaa gtggcatcta gtaagttgcc aagggtcatg gttgaaaatt tcctcaagga 180
ctatttaggg gttgatgctg ttatagcaag agaattgaag tccttttagtg gcttcttttt 240
gggagttttt gagagtaaga agccaattaa aat 273

```

<210> 56

<211> 257

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 56

```

ctctcaaaaa aggaggggaag acagtgggag tcaccaatct accccatgtg atggtggaaa 60
gcttcttgag agagtatttg gacattgatt tcgttgtggg caggagctg aaagttttct 120
gtggatacta cgtaggattg atggatgaca caaaaactat gcatgccttg gagctgggta 180
aagaaggaaa aggatgctcc gacatgatcg gaatcacaag gtttcgcaac atacgcgacc 240
atgatgattt tttctcc 257

```

<210> 57

<211> 240

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 57

```

gaactaagtg tgaaccacta ccaagaaaca agcttttaag tccaattatt tttcatgagg 60
gtaggtttgc tcaaaggcca actcctctag ctgnntcctt gaccttcta tggctgcaa 120
ttggcatcat actctccatc ttaagggtct accttaacat ccctttgcct gaaagaattg 180
cttggtacaa ctacaagctc ttaggaatca gagttattgt gaagggtacc cctccaccgc 240

```

<210> 58

<211> 254

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 58

```
cttggcaataa ggggtcattag gaaggggtatc cctccacccc cagcnaagaa gggccaaagt 60
ggagtcctat ttgtatgcaa ccacaggaca gtttttagacc ctgtgggttac agctgttgca 120
ttaggaagga aaatttagctg tgtcacatat agcataagca aattcactga aataatttca 180
ccaatcaaag ctgtggcact ctctagggag agggacaaaag atgctgcca catcaagang 240
ttgcttgagg aagg 254
```

<210> 59

<211> 267

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 59

```
gccaganaga cttgcttggt acaactacaa gcttcttggga ataagggtca ttaggaagggt 60
tatccctcca cccccagcaa agaagggcca aagtggagtc ctatttgtat gcaaccacag 120
gacagtttta gaccctgtgg ttacagctgt tgcattagga aggaaaatta gctgtgtcac 180
atatagcata agcaaattca ctgaaataat tcaccaatca aagctgtggc actctctag 240
gagagggacc nagatgctgc cnacatc 267
```

<210> 60

<211> 261

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 60

```
gtaaccacag ggtctaaaac tgtgcggtgg ttactgcagt tgcacttgnc nagaaaaatt 60
tgcttatgct atatgtgaca cagctaattc actgnaataa tttcaccaat taaagctgtg 120
gcactctcaa ggganngaga gaaagatgct gccaatatcc ngagactact tgagggaagg 180
gacttggtga tttgccttga aggcacaact tgtagagagc cttcctcttg aggttcagt 240
cactatttgc tgaactcact g 261
```

<210> 61

<211> 258

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 61

```
caaggagctc acatgcagtg gagggaaatc agctattgaa gttgcaaact acattcaaag 60
ggttcttgca gggacttttg gatttgagtg cacaaatttg actaggaaga gcaaatatgc 120
catgcttgca ggcacagatg ggacagttcc atctaaggag aaggcttgan aaggagaga 180
aattaagttc tcccttttga ttattctgta ttggtgcccc atgtgtttcc aaaacactta 240
gaattatgat agaaataa 258
```

<210> 62

<211> 258

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 62

```
attggcataa tcctctccat cctaagggtc tatctcaaca tccctctgcc agaaagactt 60
gcttgntaca actacaagct tcttgggaata agggtcatta ggaagggtat cctccacccc 120
ccagcaaaga agggccaaag tggagcctat ttgtatgcaa ccacaggaca gtttttagacc 180
ctgtgggttac agctgttgca ttaggaagga aaatttagctg tgtcacatat agcataagca 240
aattcactga aataattt 258
```

<210> 63

<211> 239

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 63

```
cacttcacca ccacaccaca accctaccct ctctctctgt catggtcatt ggaggagcct 60
tccctcgttt cgacccaatc accaaatgta gcacccaaga ccgctccaac cagaccatcg 120
cctcgacct cgatggcacc ctcttgtct cccggagtgcc cttcccttac tacttctcg 180
tcgccctcga agccggcagc gtcttccgag cctccttct cttaaccttc gtcccttc 239
```

<210> 64

<211> 531

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 64

```

ccgagaaccg gtctaaccaa accgtggcct cggacttggg cggcaccctc ctggtgtccc 60
ccagcgcatt tccttactac atgctggtcg ccacgaagc cggcagcttc ctccgtggcc 120
ttgtcctcct tgccctcgtc cctttcgtgt attcacgtac atattcctct ccgagaccgc 180
ggccatcaag tccctgatct tcatcgccct cgcgggcctg aaggtcaggg acgttgagat 240
ggtcgcgtgc tcggtgctgc ccaagttcta cgccgacata ttcttcagtt agtccccca 300
acctatacac ttcaccacca caccacaacc ctaccctctc tctctgtcat ggtcattgga 360
ggagccttcc ctcgtttcga cccaatcacc aaatgtagca cccaagaccg ctccaaccag 420
accatcgctt cggacctcga tggcaccctc cttgtctccc ggagtgcctt cccctactac 480
ttcctcgteg ccctcgaagc cggcagcgct ttccgagccc tccttctctt a 531

```

<210> 65

<211> 256

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 65

```

acatattctt cagttagctc ccccaacctt tacacttcac caccacacca caaccctacc 60
ctctctctct gtcattggta ttggaggagc cttccctcgt ttccgaccaa tcaccaaatg 120
tagcacccaa gaccgctcca accagaccat cgcctcggac ctcgatggca cctccttctg 180
ctcccgaggt gccttccctt actacttctt cgtcgccctc gaagccggca gcgtcttccg 240
agccctcctt ctctta

```

<210> 66

<211> 260

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 66

```

ccatccaaca tattcttcag ttagctcccc caacctatac acttcaccac cacaccacaa 60
ccctaccctc tctctctgtc atgggtcatt gaggagcctt ccctcgtttc gacccaatca 120
ccaaatgtag cacccaagac cgctccaacc agactatcgc ctccggacct gatggcacc 180
tccttgtctc ccggagtgc tttccctact acttctcgt cgcctctgaa gccggcagcg 240
tcttcgagc cctccttctc

```

<210> 67

<211> 248

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 67

```

caccaaccaa acctcactct ccttttctcc cctgaccctc tccctgccat ggtcatggga 60
gcctttggcc acttcgaacc ggtctccaaa tgcagcaccg agaaccggtc taaccaaacc 120
gtggcctcgg acttggacgg caccctcctg gtgtcccca gcgcatttcc ttactacatg 180
ctgggcgcca tcgaagccgg cagcttcttc cgtggccttg tcttccttgc ctccgtccct 240
ttcgtgta

```

<210> 68

<211> 283

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 68

```

ttcttcccca ccacacacc aancaaacct cactctncct ggccatggtc atgnnngcct 60
ttccgccact tcgaaccggg ttccaaatgc agcacccgaa accggtttta ccaaaccgtg 120
gctcggact tggacggcac cctcctgggt tccctagcgc cttttcctta ctacatgctc 180
gtcgccatcg aagccggcag cttcctccgt ggcttgttc tcttggatc cgtcccttcc 240
gtgtacttca cgtacatatt cttctccgag accgcggcca tca 283

```

<210> 69

<211> 258

<212> DNA

<213> Glycine max

<400> 69

```

ctcttcttcc ccaccatcnn accaaccaaa cctcactctc cctgaccatg gtcattggag 60
cctttcgcca cttcgaaccg gtttccaaat gcagcaccga aaaccggttt aaccaaaccg 120

```

```

tggcctcgga cttggacggc accctcctgg tgtcccttag cgcctttcct tactacatgc 180
tcgtcgccat cgaagccggc agcttcctcc gtggccttgt cctccttgga tccgtccctt 240
tcgtgtactt cacgtaca                                     258

```

<210> 70
 <211> 256
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

```

<400> 70
tgcaactaca acaacattca ttcattcaca gctgtcacgc cgtgaacgga aaatggcaac 60
ggcgagacgc agtttccgc ctatcacgga atgcaacgga acgacaccgt gcgagtctgt 120
ggcgcgcgac ctcgacggta cgctcctcat ctcccgtagc tcgttcccggt acttcatgct 180
cgtcgcccgtc gaagccggca gcntcctccg cggcctcctc ctctcctcng ccantccggt 240
cgtcatcanc gcctac                                     256

```

<210> 71
 <211> 259
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

```

<400> 71
cttccccacc atcacaccan ggcnaacctc antctccctt tctccaenga cctctccctt 60
gccatngtca tgggancctt tggccacttc gaaccgggtc ccaaatagcag caccgagaac 120
cggntaacc aaaccgtggc ctccggacttg gacggcaccc tcttggtgtc ccncagcgca 180
tttcttact acatgctggc ngccatcgaa gccggcagct tctcctcgtg ccttgctctc 240
cttgccctcg tccctttcg                                     259

```

<210> 72
 <211> 249
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

```

<400> 72
ccaacatatt cttcagttag ctcccccaac ctatacactt caccaccaca ccacaaccct 60
accctctctc tctgtcatgg tcattggagg agccttccct cgtttcgacc caatcaccaa 120
atgtagcacc caagaccgct ccaaccagac catcgccctg gacctcgatg gcaccctnct 180
tgtctcccgg agtgccctcc cctactactt cctcgtcgcc ctccaagccg gcagcgtctt 240
ncgagccct                                     249

```

<210> 73
 <211> 257
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

```

<400> 73
caaccctctt cttccccacc atcacaccaa ncaaacctca ctctcccttt ctcccctgac 60
cctctccctg ccatgggtcat gggagccttt ggccacttcg aaccgggtctc caaatgcagc 120
accgagaacc ggtctaacca aaccgtggcc tcggacttgg acggcacccct cctgggtgtc 180
cccagcgcat ntccttacta catgctggtc gccatcgaag ccggcagctt cctccgtggc 240
cttgctctcc ttgcctg                                     257

```

<210> 74
 <211> 255
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

```

<400> 74
gccgaagacg tgcacccgga gagttggaga gtgttcaact ctttcgggaa gcgttacatt 60
gtcacggcta gtcctagggg gatggtggag ccgtttgtta aggcgtttct cggggctgac 120
aaggtgcttg ggactgaact tgaggccacc aaatcgggga cgttcaactgg gtttggttaag 180
aagcctgggtg tgcttggttg ggagcataag aaagtggctc tgggtgaagga gtttcagggg 240
aattacctga cttgg                                     255

```

<210> 75
 <211> 244
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

<400> 75

```

caacaacatt cattcattca cagctgtcac gccgtgaacg gaaaatggca acggcgagac 60
gcagtttccc gcctatcacc gaatgcaacg gaacgacacc gtgcgagtct gtggccgccg 120
acctcgacgg tacgtctctc atcncccgtg gtcgtttccc gtacttcattg ctcgctcgccg 180
tcgaagccgg cagcctctctc cgcggcctca tgcnttcctg ggtttanttt gagnaccctt 240
gagg                                     244

```

<210> 76
 <211> 240
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

```

<400> 76
gctggctacc ctctttcttcc ccaccatcac accaatcaaa cctcactcta ccttggccat 60
ggctcatggga gccttttncgc cacttcgaac cgggtttccaa atgcagcacc gaanaccggt 120
ttnaccanac cgtggcctcg gncttggacg gcaccctcct ggtgtccctt agcgcctttc 180
cttactacat gctcgtcgcc atcgaagccg gcagcttctt ccgtggcttg tctctcttgg 240

```

<210> 77
 <211> 263
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

```

<400> 77
gtttctcggg gctgacaagg tgcttgggac tgaacttgag gccaccaaat cggggagcgtt 60
cactgggttt gttaagaagc ctggtgtgct tggtggggag cataagaaag tggctctggt 120
gaaggagtgt cagggttaatt tacctgactt ggttctagggt gatagtaaaa gtgattatga 180
cttcatgtca atttgcaagg aagggtacat ggtgccaaga actaagtgtg aaccactacc 240
aagaacaag cttttaagtc caa                                     263

```

<210> 78
 <211> 258
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

```

<400> 78
ggccacgaaa tcggggaggt tcaactgggt tgtaaggag cctggtgtgc ttgttgggga 60
gcacaagaaa gtggctgttg tgaaggaggt tcagggtaat ttacctgact tgggactagg 120
agatagtaaa agtgattatg acttcatgtc aatttgcaag gaagggtaca ttgtgccaag 180
gactaagtgt gaaccactac caagaaacaa acttttaagt ccaattattt ntcattgagg 240
taggtttgtt caaaggcc                                     258

```

<210> 79
 <211> 260
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

```

<400> 79
ctctttcttcc ccaccatcac accaancaaa cctcactctc cttttctccc ctgacctctt 60
ccctgccatg gtcattgggag ccttttgcca cttcgaaccg gtctccaaat gcagcaccga 120
gaaccggtct aaccaaaccg tggcctcgga cttggacggc accctcctgg tgtccccag 180
cgcatttctt tactacatgc tggtcgccat cgaagccggc agcttctctc gtgggccttg 240
tctctcttgc ctccgtccct                                     260

```

<210> 80
 <211> 257
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

```

<400> 80
gggaacaaca acaaattggca ngaaccttat ctctttccaa cttggtgcat ttatccctgg 60
atacccaatc cagcctgtaa ttgtacgcta tctctatgtg cactttgacc aatcctgggg 120
tcatgtntct ttgggaaagc ttatgttcag aatgttcact caatttcaca acttttttga 180
ggtagaatat cttcctgtca tttatccctt ggatgataag gaaactgctg tancttntcg 240
ggagagggact agccggg                                     257

```

<210> 81
 <211> 272
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

<400> 81
 catacctttt gttggcacca ttattagagc aatgcaggtc atatatgtta acagattctt 60
 accatcatca aggaagcagg ctgttaggga aataaaggaa ctgaataaca gagaagggcc 120
 tcttgtgata aatttcctcg agtactatta tttcccgagg gaacaacaac taatggcagg 180
 aaccttatct ccttccaact tgggtgcatt atccctggat acccaatcca gcctgttaatt 240
 atacgctatc ctcatgtaca ctttgaccaa tc 272

<210> 82
 <211> 245
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

<400> 82
 gggcatttca catactagag ttcatcccag tgaaaagaaa gtgggaggct gatgaatcaa 60
 tcatgcgcca tatgctttct acattcaagg atccacaaga tcctctctgg cttgcgcttt 120
 tcccagaagg cactgatttc actgagcaaa agtgccttcg gagtcaaaaa tatgctgctg 180
 aacataagtt accggttctg aaaaatgttt tacttccaag gacaaagggg cttctgtgccc 240
 gcttg 245

<210> 83
 <211> 268
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

<400> 83
 cagtgtcctt cctttctgga caatgttttt ggtgttgacc cttcagaagt gcacctgcat 60
 gtgcggcgta ttccgggtgga ggagattcca gcttctgaaa ccaaagctgc ttcttggtta 120
 atcgacacat tccagatcaa ggaccaattg ctttcggatt tcaagattca aggccatttc 180
 cctaaccaac taaatgaaaa tgaaatttct agatttaaga gcctactctc ttttatggtg 240
 atagtttctt ttactgccat gtttattt 268

<210> 84
 <211> 265
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

<400> 84
 gaaagagact gggcaaaaaga tgaaacatca ctgaagtcag gttttaggca tctagagcac 60
 atgccattcc ctttctgggt ggcccttttt gttgaaggaa ctcgtttcac gcagacaaag 120
 cttttacaag ctcaagagtt tgctgcttca aaagggctgc ctatacctag aaatgttttg 180
 attcctcgta ctaagggttt tgtcacagca gnacaaagcc ttcggccatt tcgttccagc 240
 catttatgat tgcacatatg cagtt 265

<210> 85
 <211> 265
 <212> DNA
 <213> Glycine max

<400> 85
 gaaagagact gggcaaaaaga tgaaacatca ctgaagtcag gttttaggca tctagagcac 60
 atgccattcc ctttctgggt ggcccttttt gttgaaggaa ctcgtttcac gcagacaaag 120
 cttttacaag ctcaagagtt tgctgcttca aaagggctgc ctatacctag aaatgttttg 180
 attcctcgta ctaagggttt tgtcacagca gnacaaagcc ttcggccatt tcgttccagc 240
 catttatgat tgcacatatg cagtt 265

<210> 86
 <211> 301
 <212> DNA
 <213> Zea mays

<400> 86
 ctcgctcgta agggcacccc gccgcgcgcg cccaagaagg gccacccggg cgtcctcttc 60
 gtctgcaacc accgcaccgt gctcgacccc gtcgaggtgg ccgtggcgct gcgcccgaag 120
 gtcagctgctg tcacctacag catctccaag ttctccgagc tcactctgcc catcaaggcc 180
 gtcgctgtgt cgcgggaggc gacaaggacg ccgagaacat ccgcccgtct ctggaggagg 240
 gcgacctggt catctgcccc gagggnaaca actgcccgcga gcccttctct ctgcgttcag 300
 g 301

<210> 87
 <211> 309

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 87

cgctcatg	gtgtacat	caacctg	cccgct	gccccgag	cgcatctact	acacctaca	60
gctcatggg	atcaggct	ctgtcaagg	gcccccgcc	ccgcccgc	ccaagaagg	gggcca	120
ccccggcg	ctcttcgt	ctgcaacc	accgctg	ctcgaccc	cgctagg	ggccgt	180
ggcgctgc	cgcaagg	tca gctgc	ctacagc	atctcca	agttct	ccgagct	240
ctcgccat	aaggccg	ctgcgtcg	gagggc	gacaa	ggacgccc	gaacatcc	300
gcctgctg							309

<210> 88

<211> 304

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 88

tggtgtg	caaggcc	ctggtg	acgtg	caagga	agtcag	cccagga	60
agctgct	gagccg	ctgtgc	acgac	ggccgc	ctctg	gacgccg	120
gtcgcg	ctcttc	ctggat	gccc	ttcggt	ctggtg	catg	180
tacatca	accgct	gcgc	cgagc	gtctact	acagct	catgggc	240
aggctcg	ctgtca	agggc	ccgcg	ccgccaa	agggcc	ggcgctc	300
ttcg							304

<210> 89

<211> 312

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 89

ggttcat	cca	cttgtgt	gcttng	acccg	gtaccg	taggag	agagcac	agc	actanc	atcg	60
caaagat	ttt	gggctac	gggt	gacaat	ctcc	atgttct	atata	atc	gaagg	aatg	120
gagaat	ctgc	ctccaa	atag	ctgtcc	tggt	gtctat	gttg	ctaacc	atca	gagctt	180
gatatt	tata	cccttct	aa	tctagg	gagg	tgcttca	aat	ttata	agcaa	gaccag	240
tttatgt	tcc	ctattat	agg	gtggg	caatg	tatctct	tggt	gtgtg	attcc	tctgcg	300
atggac	agca	gg									312

<210> 90

<211> 264

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 90

ggtgctg	tat	ctgaa	agaat	ccatc	gtgct	catca	acaga	aaaat	gcacc	aatgat	gcta	60
ctcttccc	ct	gaggg	cacaa	ctaca	aatgg	ggatt	atctc	cttcc	attca	aaacag	gtgc	120
ttttctt	gca	aaggc	accag	ttca	accagt	catttt	gaga	tatcc	ttaca	aaagatt	taa	180
tgcagc	atgg	gattcc	atgt	caggg	gcacg	tcatt	gtatt	ctgct	gtct	gtcaatt	gt	240
aaattac	cta	gaggt	ggtcc	gctt								264

<210> 91

<211> 212

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 91

aaatgtc	tttg	gatgc	atttt	tgttc	agcgg	gagtc	gaaaa	caccag	attt	caaagg	tggt	60
tcaggtg	ctg	tattt	gaaag	aatcc	atcgt	gctcat	caac	agaaaa	atgc	accaat	gatg	120
ctactct	tcc	ctgagg	gcac	aactac	aaat	ggggat	tatc	tccttc	catt	caaaac	aggt	180
gcttttc	cttg	caaagg	cacc	agttc	aacca	gt						212

<210> 92

<211> 267

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 92

gtctaa	agaa	atngaa	aggc	gtgggg	gnaat	tgtgtc	ttaat	catgt	ntctt	atgtg	gat	60
tctttat	can	atgtc	agcct	cttttc	cctag	ttttgt	tgt	aagag	atcag	tggnt	ag	120
gcctct	agtt	ggtct	cataa	gcaa	atgtct	tggat	gcatt	ttgtt	cagc	gggag	tnnaa	180
aatncan	att	tcaa	aggtg	tta	aggtg	gnatc	tga	aatcc	atc	tgctc	atcaa	240

cagaaaaatg caccaatgat gctactc

267

<210> 93

<211> 152

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 93

ctacaaatgg	ggattacctt	cttccattta	agactggagc	ctttnttgca	ggtgcaccag	60
tgcagccagt	cattttgaaa	tacccttaca	ggagatttag	tccagcatgg	gattcaatgg	120
atggagcacg	tcattgtgta	ttgctgctct	gt			152

<210> 94

<211> 274

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 94

aaaatataaa	ttaatatggt	cttaatccca	ccatataaat	aacgtttctt	ttctgcaggg	60
caatttagtt	cttttctaata	ttgggctggc	agagaagcgc	gtgtaccatg	cagcactgac	120
tggtagtagt	ctacctggcg	ctagacatga	gaaagatgat	tgaagacgt	tgcgtcgctt	180
tttctgtaac	agacagccga	ggaacactta	aaaatgtaac	tgtgtgcgtg	ttttataacc	240
tgtaatgtgg	cagtttattt	gtttgaggag	gctg			274

<210> 95

<211> 295

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 95

aatagctatc	aagtacaata	aaatatattgt	tgatgccttt	tggaacagta	agaagcaatc	60
ttttacaatg	cacttggtcc	ggctgatgac	atcatgggct	gttgtgtgtg	atgtttggta	120
cttacctcct	caatatctga	gggagggaga	gacggcaatt	gcatttgctg	agagagtaag	180
ggacatgata	gctgctagag	ctggactaaa	gaaggttcct	tgggatggct	atctgaaaca	240
caaccgtcct	agtcccaaac	acactgaaga	gaacaacgca	tattgccgat	ctgtc	295

<210> 96

<211> 273

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 96

gngccatctc	accggcggn	ggcctgcggc	cggcaaccgg	aggcgatggc	gagctngtct	60
gtgggtggcg	acatggagca	ntaccgcccc	aacctggagg	actacctccc	gcccgaactc	120
ctcccgcagg	aggcgcccag	gaatctccat	ctgcgcgatc	tgcttgacat	ctcgccgggtg	180
ctaaccgagg	cagcgggtgc	catagtcgat	gattcattca	cccgttgctt	taagtcgaat	240
tctccagaac	catggaatgg	aacatatatt	tgt			273

<210> 97

<211> 127

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 97

ctcaatatct	ganggagga	gagactgcaa	ttgcgtttgc	tgagagagta	agggacatga	60
tagcagctag	agctggtctt	aagaaggctc	cgtgggatgg	ctatctgaag	cacaaccgcc	120
ctagtc						127

<210> 98

<211> 286

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 98

gaaccgtacg	cgcttcatta	cgcccatcca	cgtgctcgcc	tctccccatc	gcataatttt	60
ntcggcgggc	gtcgccatct	ccanccgcn	cnggcctgcn	gccggcaacc	ggaggcgatg	120
gcgagctcgt	ctgtggcggc	ggacatggag	ctggaccgcc	ccaacctgga	ggactacntc	180
ccgcccgant	cgctcccga	ggaggcgacc	aggaatctcc	atctgngcga	tctgcttgan	240
atctcgccgg	tgctaaccga	ggcagcgggt	gccatagtcg	atgatt		286

<210> 99
 <211> 308
 <212> DNA
 <213> Zea mays

<400> 99
 cgccatctca tcggcggcgg gcgtgcggcc ggccggcngag gcgaggngcg attggcgagc 60
 tcgtctgtgg cgccggacat ggagctggac cgcccanacc tggaggacta nctcccgccc 120
 gactcgnncc cgagaggcgg ccccggaatc tccanctgcg cgatctgctg gacatcncgc 180
 cgggtgctcac cgaggcagcg ggtgccattg tcgatgactc cttcacacgg ngctttaagt 240
 caaattctcc agagccatgg aattggaaca tatactctgtt ccccttatgt gctttgggtg 300
 ataataag 308

<210> 100
 <211> 282
 <212> DNA
 <213> Zea mays

<400> 100
 cagaaactag angttagtca cagcatggca ttaaattgtc atagtaaaca acanencact 60
 gagcaactat gcaatttaat gccatgctgt gactaacttc tagtttctgg cattaaatta 120
 ctgtttggct actaggaaga ccgaggtaga gaagcaaata taagaatacc ctccaacgca 180
 canccaaatg acagagtaaa tgaaggtagg gttcaccttc ttgaacatga ccgtatactg 240
 gttgttaaca caagttcctc tgggaaaatc agagagggtt tt 282

<210> 101
 <211> 282
 <212> DNA
 <213> Zea mays

<400> 101
 ggcgcggtcg gccgtggcgc tggctcctgcc gtacagtact cgacgccgat cctggcngcg 60
 acnggcgatgt cgtggcggct caaagggtng cgcccnngnc ttgcnngcc gtgctccggc 120
 gggcgctgmc agctgttcgt gtgcaacnac cggacgctga tcgaccnngt gtacgtgtcc 180
 gtagcgtgga ccgggaaatg cgcgncgtgt nctacagnct gangcggnntn tcggagctca 240
 tctcccccat ngncggaang tgcacctgan accgggaacg gg 282

<210> 102
 <211> 290
 <212> DNA
 <213> Zea mays

<400> 102
 ggacgcggca ccatgcgcgc cgagctggcc agtggcgacg tggccgtgtg ccccgagggc 60
 accacgtgcc gggagccctt cctgctccgc ttctccaagc tcttcgcgga gtcagcgac 120
 aggatcgtgc ccgtggcgat gaactaccgc gtggggctct tccaccgac gacggcgcg 180
 ggggtgaaag ccatggaccc catcttcttc ttcatgaacn gcggcccgtg tacgaggtga 240
 cgttctgaa ccantccccg caaagcgacg tgcgcggcgg ggaagagccc 290

<210> 103
 <211> 279
 <212> DNA
 <213> Zea mays

<400> 103
 acgaggtgac gttcctgaac cagctccccg cagaggcgac gtgcgcggcg gggaagagcc 60
 ccgttgatgt agccaactac gttcagcgga tactcgctgc cagctcggg ttcgagtga 120
 ccaccctcac aaggaaggac aaatacacgg tgctcgcccg caacgacggc gtcctgaacg 180
 ccaagccggc ggccggcccg aagccggctt ggcagagccg cgtgaaggaa gtcctcgggt 240
 tctgctccac taacaattac accttgccca gatctggag 279

<210> 104
 <211> 315
 <212> DNA
 <213> Zea mays

<400> 104
 gcccagagcgc atcgtctact acacctacaa gctcatgggc atcaggetcg tcgtcaaggg 60
 caccgcccg ccgcccga agaaggccca cccggcgctc ctcttcgtct gcaaccacg 120
 caccgtgctc gaccccgctc aggtggccgt ggcgctgcgc cgcaangtca gctgcgtcac 180

tacagcatct ccaagttctc cgagctcatc tcgcccata aggccgtagc agnaaagcag 240
 gtcgcaaatt gagcagnagc gagtcgatgg aagngaattg gcgactgggc atctgcncga 300
 aggnacactg cggag 315

<210> 105

<211> 314

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 105

cgagacaccg agcacgtact accagcaaga tgggtggcgtc tcccagattc aagcccatcg 60
 aggagtgtcg ctccgagggg cggtcggagc agacgggtggc cgccgacctg gacggcacgc 120
 tgctcatctc caggagcgcg ttcccctact acctcctcgt ggctctcgag gccggcagcg 180
 tcttcgcgcg cgcgctgctg ctctgttcgg tgccgttcgt ctacgtcacc tacgccttct 240
 tctccgagtc gctggccatc agcacgctgg tgtacatctc cgtggcgggg ctcaagggtgc 300
 gcanatcgag atgg 314

<210> 106

<211> 291

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 106

ctctgggtct ggggcccaga caccgagcac gtactaccag caagatgggtg gcgtctccca 60
 gattcaagcc catcgaggag tgctgtcggg aggggcgggc ggagcagacg gtggccgccc 120
 acctggacgg cagcgtgctc atntccagga gcgcgttccc ctactacctc ctctgtggctc 180
 tcgaggccgg cagcgtcttc cgcgcccgcg tgctgtcctt gtccgtgcgg ttctgtctacg 240
 tcacctacgc cttcttctcc gagtcgctgg ccatcagcac gctgggtgtac a 291

<210> 107

<211> 300

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 107

gcacgcagca gtacgacgtc tctctctctg gtctggggcc gagacaccga gcacgtacta 60
 ccagcaagat ggtggcgtct cccagattca agcccatcga ggagtgtctg tcggagggggc 120
 ggtcggagca gacgggtggc gccgacctgg acggcacgct gctcatctcc aggagcgcgt 180
 tcccctacta cctctctgtg gctctcgagg ccggcagcgt cctccgcgcg gcgctgtctg 240
 tctgttcgtt gccgttcgtc tacgtcacct acgccttctt ctccgagtcg ctggccatca 300

<210> 108

<211> 284

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 108

gnggcccaga caccgagcac gtactaccag cagatgggtg gcgtctccca gattcangcc 60
 antcgaggag tgctgtcggg aggggcgggc ggagcagacg gtggccgccc acctggacgg 120
 cagcgtgctc atctccagga gcgcgttccc ctacnacctc ctctgtggctc tcgaggccgg 180
 cagcgtcttc cgcgcccgcg tgctgtcctt gtccgtgcgg ttctgtctacg tcaactacgc 240
 ttcttctcgg agtcgctggc catcaanacg ctgggtgtaca tctc 284

<210> 109

<211> 280

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 109

ctctctctgg tctggggccg agacaccgag cacgtactac cagcaagatg gtggcgtctc 60
 ccagattcaa gcccatcgag gagtgctgct cggagggggc gtcggagcag acggtggccc 120
 ccgacctgga cggcacgctg ctcatctcca ggagcgcgtt ccnctactac ctctctgtgg 180
 ctctcgaggc cggcagcgtc ctccgcgcgg cgtgtgtgt cctgtccgtn ccgttcgtct 240
 acgtcaccta cgcntnttcc tccgagtcgc tggccatcag 280

<210> 110

<211> 287

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 110
 cgtctctcct ctgggtcttg ggccgagaca ccgagcacgt actaccagca agatgggtggc 60
 gtctcccaga ttcaagccca tcgaggagtg ctgctcggag gggcggtcgg agcagacggg 120
 ggccgcccac ctggacggca gctgctcatc tccaggagcg cgttccccta ctacctctc 180
 gtggctctcg aggcggcag cgtcctccgc gccgcgctgc tgctcctgtc cgtgccgttc 240
 gtctacgtca ctacggcttc ttctccgagt cgctggccat cagcacg 287

<210> 111
 <211> 286
 <212> DNA
 <213> Zea mays

<400> 111
 cgcacagtta cgacgtctct cctctgggtc tggggccgag acaccgagca cgtactacca 60
 gcaagatggg ggcgtctccc agattcaagc ccacgcagga gtgctgctcg gagggcggt 120
 cggagcagac ggtggccgcc gacctggacg gcacgctgct catctccagg agcgcggttc 180
 cctactactc ctctgtctct cgaggccggc aggtctctcg cgccgcgctg tgctcctgtc 240
 gtgcgttcgt ctagtcaacta cgcttttctc gancgtggca ataana 286

<210> 112
 <211> 323
 <212> DNA
 <213> Zea mays

<400> 112
 gttattccct gaaggtacca caacaaatgg gagattcctg atttcgttcc aacatgggtgc 60
 attcatacct ggctaccctg ttcaacctgt tgttgctcgt tatccacatg tgcactttga 120
 tcaatcatgg gggnatatat cgttattaaa gctcatgttt aagatgttca cccaatttca 180
 taatttcatg gaggtagagt accttctgt tgtctaccct cctgagatca agcaagagaa 240
 tgcccttcat tttgcggagg ataccagcta tgctatggca cgtgccctca atgtcttgcc 300
 aacttctat tcatatggtg att 323

<210> 113
 <211> 312
 <212> DNA
 <213> Zea mays

<400> 113
 cgataaggcc cttttcgaag agcttctacc gtcggatcaa cagattcttg gccgagctgc 60
 tgtggcttca gcttgctctg gtgggtggact ggtgggcagg tgttaaggta caactgcatg 120
 cagatgagga aacttacaga tcaatgggta aagagcatgc actcatcata tcaaatcatc 180
 ggagtgatat tgattggctc attggatgga tattggccca gcgttcaggg tgccttgga 240
 gtacacttgc tgtcatgaag aagtcatcca agttccttcc agttattggc tggccaatgt 300
 ggtttgcaga gt 312

<210> 114
 <211> 279
 <212> DNA
 <213> Zea mays

<400> 114
 agtggggtct ccaaagggtg aaagacttcc ctagaccatt ttggctagct ctttttgttg 60
 agggtagctg ctttactcca gcaaagcttc tcgcagctca ggagtatgcg gcttcccagg 120
 gcttaccagc tcctagaaat gtacttatcc cagctaccaa gggatttgta tctgccgtaa 180
 gtattatgcy agattttgtt ccagccattt acgatacaac tgtaatatgt cctaaagatt 240
 cccctcaacc aacaatgctg cggattttga aagggaat 279

<210> 115
 <211> 304
 <212> DNA
 <213> Zea mays

<400> 115
 cgtcaacgcc atccaggccg tcctatttgt gacgataagg cccttttcga agagcttcta 60
 ccgtcggatc aacagattct tggccgagct gctgtggctt cagcttgtct ggggtgggga 120
 ctgggtgggca ggtgttaagg tacaactgca tgcagatgag gaaacttaca gatcaatggg 180
 taaagagcat gcactcatca tatcaaatca tcggagtgat attgattggc tcatggatgg 240
 atattggccc agcgttcagg gtgccttgga agtacattgc tgtcatgaag aagtcatcca 300
 agtt 304

<210> 116
 <211> 259
 <212> DNA
 <213> Zea mays

<400> 116
 cttcctcctg tccggcctca tcgtcaacgc catccaggcc gtcctatttg tgacgataag 60
 gcccntttcg aagagcttct aacgtcggat caacagattc ntggccgagc tgctgtggct 120
 tcagcttgct tgggtggtgg acnggtgggc aggtgttaag gtacaactgc atgcngatga 180
 ggaaacttac agatcnatgg gtanagagca tgcactcatc atatcaaate atcggagtga 240
 tattgattgg cncattgga 259

<210> 117
 <211> 235
 <212> DNA
 <213> Zea mays

<400> 117
 attccacgta ccaagggatt tgtatctgct gtaagtatta tgcgagattt tgttccagcc 60
 atttatgata caactgtaat agttcctaaa gattcccctc aaccaacaat gctgcggatt 120
 ttgaaagggc aatcatcagt gatacatgtc cgcataaaac gtcatacaat gagtgagatg 180
 ccaaaatcag atgaggatgt ttcaaaatgg tgtaaagaca tttttgtggc aaagg 235

<210> 118
 <211> 282
 <212> DNA
 <213> Zea mays

<400> 118
 tgagatgcca aaatcagatg atgacgtttc aaaatgggtg aaagacattt ttgtgacaaa 60
 ggatgcctta ctggacaaac atttggcaac aggcactttc gatgaggaga ttagacctat 120
 cggccgcccc gtgaaatcat tgctggtgac cctgttttgg tcgtgcctgc tgttgtttgg 180
 tgccatcgag ttcttcaagt ggacgcagct cctatcgaca tggagaggag tggcattcac 240
 tgccgcagga tggcgctcgt gacaggggtc atgcacgtct tc 282

<210> 119
 <211> 166
 <212> DNA
 <213> Zea mays

<400> 119
 ctgggtgggca ggcgttaagg tacaactaca tgcggatgag gacacttacc gatcaatggg 60
 taaagagcat gcactcgtca tatcaaatca tcgaagtgat attgattggc ttattggatg 120
 gatattggcc cagcgcctcag ggtgccttgg aagtacgctc gctgtc 166

<210> 120
 <211> 234
 <212> DNA
 <213> Zea mays

<400> 120
 agtcanccaa gntccttcca gtcattggct ggtcaatgtg gtttgcagag tacctctttt 60
 nggagaggag ctggggccaa gatgaaaaga cactaaagtg ggtctccaa aggttgaaag 120
 acttccctag accatttngg ctagctcttn tttgtngagg gnantcgtt tactccagca 180
 angnttntng aggnnncagn agnnncgggn ttcccanggg ttaacagncc cana 234

<210> 121
 <211> 210
 <212> DNA
 <213> Zea mays

<400> 121
 gtgagatgcn aaaatcagat gatgacgttt caaaatgggt taaagacatt tttgtggaca 60
 aaggatgct tactggacaa acatttggca acaggcactt tcgatgagga gattagacct 120
 atcgcccgcc cagtgaaatc atngctggtg accctgtntt ggtcgtgcct gctgttgttt 180
 ggtgccatcg agntcttcaa gtggacgcag 210

<210> 122
 <211> 274
 <212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 122

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acnccccgaat cgcgcgcgcg cgcnccggtcc tcgtcgccgg cggaggcgcc cgcnacccgc 60
cacagcagcc tatcgccgga gaaggaacgc cgcgggggagc tttccacng ccatctcccg 120
tctgacccct ccgagatcgn aagcggcggc catggcgatc ccgctcgtgc tcgtcgtgct 180
cccgtcggc ctcctcttcc tctgtccgg cctcatcgtc aacaccatcc aggccatcct 240
atttgtgaca ataaggccct tttccaagag cttg 274
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<210> 123

<211> 305

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 123

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ttgcactgag gaaaggccat tagggatata tcaagtacat acataagagc agcttgatga 60
agttgcctat ttttagctgg gcatttcaca tttttgagtt tatcccggtg gaacggaaat 120
gggagattga tgaagcaatt attcagaaca agctatcaaa atttaagaac ccgagagatc 180
ctatctgggtt ggcgggttttt cctgaaggca cggattatac tgagaagaaa tgcattcatga 240
gtcaagagta tgcttcagaa catggcttgc ctatgctaga acatgtcctc cttccaaaga 300
caagg 305
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<210> 124

<211> 279

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 124

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ccagattttc tggacaatgt gtatggcggt gatccttctg aagtccacat ccacgtcaga 60
atggttcagc tccatcacat cccacaaca gaagacaaga taacagaatg gatggncgag 120
aggtttaggc agaaggacca gctcctggca gatttcttca tgaaggggca tttcctgatg 180
aaaggaactg aaaggagatc tgtcgacgcc gagtgcctgg caaactttct taaccagtag 240
tatgcttgac ggccnatctg gtttgtacct aaactcttt 279
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<210> 125

<211> 219

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 125

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agattttntg gacaatgtgt atggngttga tccttntgaa gtnacacatcc acgtnagaat 60
ggttcagctc catcacatcc ccacaacagn agacaagata acagaangga tggtagagag 120
gtttaggcag aaggaccagc tcctggcaga tttcttcatg aaggggcact ttcctgatga 180
aggaactgaa ggagatctgt cgacgccgaa gtgcctggc 219
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<210> 126

<211> 293

<212> DNA

<213> Zea mays

<400> 126

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taccatagat gctgtgtacg acatcacgat cgcntacaaa caccggcngc ngacatttct 60
ngacaacgtc tacngcgtgg ntcttcgga agtccacatc cacatcanca gcatccaggt 120
ctccgacata ncggcgctccg aaaaacgggg tggctggcng gntnngtgga gcggttcaag 180
gcntnganna acgagctngc tgttcggggc tttctaccgc ggctggggcc aatttcnccc 240
cgaacgaaag ggaaaaaggg gaaccgaagg ggggaacctg ttngaacggg ncc 293
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<210> 127

<211> 6

<212> PRT

<213> conserved sequence

<400> 127

Val Xaa Asn His Xaa Ser

1

5

<210> 128

<211> 6

<212> PRT

<213> conserved sequence

<400> 128

Val Thr Tyr Ser Xaa Ser
1 5

<210> 129

<211> 7

<212> PRT

<213> conserved sequence

<400> 129

Val Xaa Leu Thr Arg Xaa Arg
1 5

<210> 130

<211> 5

<212> PRT

<213> conserved sequence

<400> 130

Cys Pro Glu Gly Thr
1 5

<210> 131

<211> 5

<212> PRT

<213> conserved sequence

<400> 131

Ile Val Pro Val Ala
1 5

<210> 132

<211> 7

<212> PRT

<213> conserved sequence

<400> 132

Leu Xaa Xaa Gly Asp Leu Val
1 5

<210> 133

<211> 6

<212> PRT

<213> conserved sequence

<400> 133

Phe Xaa Xaa Gly Ala Phe
1 5

<210> 134

<211> 6

<212> PRT

<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 134

Val Ala Asn Xaa Xaa Gln
1 5

<210> 135

<211> 30

<212> DNA

<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 135
ccatccgctt caagggaaacg acacccatca 30

<210> 136
<211> 31
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 136
tccctgtctt gcttgatgaa cttaaagctt g 31

<210> 137
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 137
acagcaggag tgtctgatga tggcagattc 30

<210> 138
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 138
actggagttc cagccaaaaa tgcacctgtc 30

<210> 139
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 139
gatacaccct tgaaatcagg cgattttgct 30

<210> 140
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 140
ttgcaaattc aattcctgtt tcaccggggc 30

<210> 141
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 141
gttttctgct attccagaag gcgtcaacaa 30

<210> 142
<211> 32
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 142
cattgaagat ccgtccgtga agttncctta cc 32

<210> 143
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 143
tcgagctgtg atcgatgatt ggctgtgaag 30

<210> 144

<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 144
gtctcttcaa aaacacacac acacgtctct 30

<210> 145
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 145
gtctcttcaa aaacacacac acacgtctct 30

<210> 146
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 146
gtagagagcc ttacttgctt cggtttagtc 30

<210> 147
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 147
acgtcatcgt acctgttgct attgactcac 30

<210> 148
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 148
acttttccat tgtcagggac tcctcgacac 30

<210> 149
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 149
acggtgtagg aagggaagg attcaaaagg 30

<210> 150
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 150
gcatgaact acagagtcgg attcttcctc 30

<210> 151
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 151
ccggtttacg agattacgtt cttgaaccag 30

<210> 152
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 152
caatggagac aaggctcgaa agtgctaacc 30

<210> 153
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 153
attctctgaa catagtctgc cacggtcatg 30

<210> 154
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 154
gaaatccaac gccttcccaa tatcactctg 30

<210> 155
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 155
cttcaacttt ccatcaggat cttggcacgt 30

<210> 156
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 156
accacttggt agagacctta cctgcttagg 30

<210> 157
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 157
tcctacctac accatccaat ttctcgacct 30

<210> 158
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 158
ctgcgtcaag tgagcaactc agttcttgca 30

<210> 159
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 159
tggaagcag cacgttggtc agtatcgga 30

<210> 160
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Synthetic Oligonucleotide

<400> 160
tagcctctgt gtaatctgtg ccctcgggga 30

<210> 161
<211> 1702
<212> DNA
<213> *Simmondsia chinensis*

<400> 161
gaattctagc ctctctcctc ctgcaattct acttgctttc tacgatcttt cctctctctt 60
ctctaaaacc ttaaaattgg aatggaatcg tttaaaaata tgatcttttt gtaattgaat 120
tagtataatt atatctgggt aatcttgaat ttgttggtga ggccatgggg atcccagctg 180
cggctgtgat tgtaccgctt ggcttgctct tcttcttctc tgggtctctt atcaacttca 240
ttcaggcaat ttgttttgtg ctcggtgcggc cactgtcaaa gnntacatac agaaggatta 300
acaggggtgct ggtggaattg ttgtggcttg agctgatatg gctcgtagat tgggtgggcaa 360
gtgttaagat caagttgttc acagatcctg atacctttcg gctaattgggt aaagagcatg 420
cacttgatgat atcaaaccac agaagtgata ttgattggct tgttggatgg gtgttggccc 480
agagatcagg ctgcctggga agcacactgg ctgtcatgaa gaaatcatca aagtttctcc 540
cgggtcatagg ttggtctatg tggttttctg agtacctttt tcttgagaga agctggggcca 600
aggtatgaaag cacattgaag ttaggtcttc aacgcctcaa ggactaccct ctgcttttct 660
ggttggctct tttcgtagaa ggaacacgat ttacccaagc taaactttta gcagctcaag 720
aatatgctac ttcaatggga ttgccagttc ctagaatac tttgatccct cgtactaagg 780
gatttgtttc agccgtgagc catatgcgtt cgtttgtccc ggccatataat gatgtaacgg 840
tggccatccc taaatcttct tcgcagccta caatgctcag acttttcaaa ggccagccat 900
ccacggttca tgtacacatc aagcgccgct cgatgaaaga tctccctgaa gcagcagatg 960
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1020
atgtagatga cacttttcgga gatgagtatc tgcaggacac tggccggcct ttgaaatctc
1080
tctttgtagc agtctcttgg gcattgattc tcatcctggg aggtttgaaa ttctacgat
1140
ggtcgtccct tctatcatca tgggaaggggg tcgccttctc agccgcatgc cttgtgctcg
1200
tcaccattct tatgcagatc ttaatccaat tttctcaatc cgagcgctcg actcctgcta
1260
aggtagcccc aggaaagccc aagaacatgg tatcagaacc cacggaaacg caacgacata
1320
agcagcata aaagtatata tggaccccaa ctaagaagat tcagacgcaa gccacagttg
1380
attcaactgt tcagaatgtc aaatatagtt tgagaaacaa aagatcaaga ttagctgatg
1440
aagagcctaa tgaacctaca tacttggatc tgctgctgcc accgtctgct gctagctcgt
1500
tatcagaatt cgtgattccg ggaccgatcc cggatcttag ccttctatgc atggattatg
1560
atagtatctt aaatttcttt aatgatgtac cggaattata atgtagtta attaggggga
1620
tgagcattgt ttgggtttat atcgtggtaa atccttgtat tgtttataag atttgaagaa
1680
aattcgattc gagtgtctctg aa
1702

<210> 162
<211> 387
<212> PRT
<213> *Simmondsia chinensis*

<400> 162
Met Gly Ile Pro Ala Ala Val Ile Val Pro Leu Gly Leu Leu Phe
1 5 10 15
Phe Phe Ser Gly Leu Phe Ile Asn Phe Ile Gln Ala Ile Cys Phe Val
20 25 30
Leu Val Arg Pro Leu Ser Lys Thr Tyr Arg Arg Ile Asn Arg Val Leu
35 40 45
Val Glu Leu Leu Trp Leu Glu Leu Ile Trp Leu Val Asp Trp Trp Ala
50 55 60
Ser Val Lys Ile Lys Leu Phe Thr Asp Pro Asp Thr Phe Arg Leu Met
65 70 75 80
Gly Lys Glu His Ala Leu Val Ile Ser Asn His Arg Ser Asp Ile Asp
85 90 95
Trp Leu Val Gly Trp Val Leu Ala Gln Arg Ser Gly Cys Leu Gly Ser
100 105 110

Thr Leu Ala Val Met Lys Lys Ser Ser Lys Phe Leu Pro Val Ile Gly
 115 120 125
 Trp Ser Met Trp Phe Ser Glu Tyr Leu Phe Leu Glu Arg Ser Trp Ala
 130 135 140
 Lys Asp Glu Ser Thr Leu Lys Leu Gly Leu Gln Arg Leu Lys Asp Tyr
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Leu Pro Phe Trp Leu Ala Leu Phe Val Glu Gly Thr Arg Phe Thr
 165 170 175
 Gln Ala Lys Leu Leu Ala Ala Gln Glu Tyr Ala Thr Ser Met Gly Leu
 180 185 190
 Pro Val Pro Arg Asn Thr Leu Ile Pro Arg Thr Lys Gly Phe Val Ser
 195 200 205
 Ala Val Ser His Met Arg Ser Phe Val Pro Ala Ile Tyr Asp Val Thr
 210 215 220
 Val Ala Ile Pro Lys Ser Ser Ser Gln Pro Thr Met Leu Arg Leu Phe
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Gly Gln Pro Ser Thr Val His Val His Ile Lys Arg Arg Ser Met
 245 250 255
 Lys Asp Leu Pro Glu Ala Ala Asp Asp Val Ala Gln Trp Cys Arg Asp
 260 265 270
 Thr Phe Val Ala Lys Asp Ala Leu Leu Asp Lys His Asn Val Asp Asp
 275 280 285
 Thr Phe Gly Asp Glu Tyr Leu Gln Asp Thr Gly Arg Pro Leu Lys Ser
 290 295 300
 Leu Phe Val Ala Val Ser Trp Ala Leu Ile Leu Ile Leu Gly Gly Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Lys Phe Leu Arg Trp Ser Ser Leu Leu Ser Ser Trp Lys Gly Val Ala
 325 330 335
 Phe Ser Ala Ala Cys Leu Val Leu Val Thr Ile Leu Met Gln Ile Leu
 340 345 350
 Ile Gln Phe Ser Gln Ser Glu Arg Ser Thr Pro Ala Lys Val Ala Pro
 355 360 365
 Gly Lys Pro Lys Asn Met Val Ser Glu Pro Thr Glu Thr Gln Arg His
 370 375 380
 Lys Gln His
 385

<210> 163

<211> 43

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 163

aagcttgcat gcgtcgacac aatggttcat gcgaccaagt cag

43

<210> 164

<211> 35

<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 164
ggatccgctcg actcacttct tgggtgttggt gatag 35

<210> 165
<211> 44
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 165
ggatccgctcg ccgcacaatg acgagcttta ctacttcct tcat 44

<210> 166
<211> 38
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 166
ggatcccctg caggtagag atccattgat tctgcaat 38

<210> 167
<211> 38
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 167
ggatccgctcg ccgcataatg gaatcagagc tcaaagat 38

<210> 168
<211> 38
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 168
ggatcccctg caggtcattc ttctttctga tggaaatc 38

<210> 169
<211> 41
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 169
ggatccgctcg ccgcacaatg actcgttcac aagatgtttc a 41

<210> 170
<211> 38
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 170
ggatcccctg caggtcactt ctcttccaat ctagccag 38

<210> 171
<211> 46
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 171
ggatccgcgg cgcacaatg tccggtaata agatctcgac tcttca 46

<210> 172
<211> 46
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 172
ggatcccctg caggttatatt tttcttgaca actccggttat taccgg 46

<210> 173
<211> 39
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 173
atatccgcgg cgcacaatg gttatggagc aagctggaa 39

<210> 174
<211> 38
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 174
ggatcccctg caggtcaatg gagacaaggc tcgaaagt 38

<210> 175
<211> 42
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 175

ggatccgcg cgcacaatg tccgccaaga tttcaatatt cc

42

<210> 176

<211> 38

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 176

ggatcccctg caggttaatt tttcttaact actccatt

38

<210> 177

<211> 42

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 177

ggatccgcg cgcacaatg ggagctcagg agaaacggcg cc

42

<210> 178

<211> 38

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 178

ggatcccctg caggtcacgt cttctccttc ttcaccgg

38

<210> 179

<211> 44

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 179

ggatccgcg cgcacaatg gcggatcctg atctgtcttc tcct

44

<210> 180

<211> 44

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 180

ggatcccctg caggttatgt tggggccaag tcaggtgcaa agat

44

<210> 181

<211> 44

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 181
ggatccgcgg cgcgcaaatg gaaaaaaga gtgtaccaa ttct 44
<210> 182
<211> 46
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide
<400> 182
ggatcccctg caggttat ttttactaat ttgagggaat tttttg 46
<210> 183
<211> 36
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide
<400> 183
tcgacctgca ggaagcttaa ggatggtgat tgctgc 36
<210> 184
<211> 31
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide
<400> 184
ggatccgcgg ccgcttactt ctccttctcc g 31
<210> 185
<211> 39
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide
<400> 185
ggatccgcgg ccgcacaatg tcttttaggg atgtcctag 39
<210> 186
<211> 41
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence
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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide
<400> 186
ggatcccctg caggtcaatc atccttacct tttggtttac c 41
<210> 187
<211> 60
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 187
atgtctttta gggatgtcct agaaagagga gatgaatttt ctgtgcggtta tttcacaccg 60

<210> 188
<211> 60
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 188
tcaatcatcc ttaccctttg gtttacctc tggaggcaga agattgtact gagagtgcac 60

<210> 189
<211> 44
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 189
ggatccgcgg ccgcacaatg aagcattccc aaaaataccg tagg 44

<210> 190
<211> 41
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 190
ggatcccctg caggtcaatg attttttttc atcacaaata c 41

<210> 191
<211> 60
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 191
atgaagcatt cccaaaaata ccgtaggtat ggaatttatg ctgtgcggtta tttcacaccg 60

<210> 192
<211> 60
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 192
tcaatgatatt tttttcatca caataacaag aataagaaaa agattgtact gagagtgcac 60

<210> 193
<211> 43
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 193

ggatccgcgg ccgcacaatg ggttttggtg atttcttcga aac

43

<210> 194

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 194

ggatccccctg caggttattt ggtctcaatt ttaatatattt ttg

45

<210> 195

<211> 60

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 195

atggggttttg ttgatttctt cgaaacatat atggtcgggt ctgtgcggta tttcacaccg 60

<210> 196

<211> 60

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 196

ttatttggtc tcaattttaa tatttttttg caaggactcg agattgtact gagagtgcac 60

<210> 197

<211> 44

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 197

ggatccgcgg ccgcacaatg gaaaagtaca ccaattggag agac

44

<210> 198

<211> 42

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 198

ggatccccctg caggctactt cctcttttta cgttgatcgc tg

42

<210> 199

<211> 60

<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 199
atggaaaagt acaccaattg gagagacaat ggtacgggaa ctgtgcggtta tttcacaccg 60

<210> 200
<211> 60
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 200
ctacttcctc tttttacgtt gatcgctgat atattccttc agattgtact gagagtgcac 60

<210> 201
<211> 41
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 201
ggatccgcgg ccgcacaatg cctgcaccaa aactcacgga g 41

<210> 202
<211> 38
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 202
ggatcccctg caggctacgc atctccttct ttcccttc 38

<210> 203
<211> 60
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 203
atgcctgcac caaaactcac ggagaaatct gcctcttcca ctgtgcggtta tttcacaccg 60

<210> 204
<211> 60
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 204
ctacgcatct cttcttttcc cttcttcttc ttcttctct agattgtact gagagtgcac 60

<210> 205
<211> 46
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 205
ggatccgcgg cgcacaatg tctgctcccg ctgccgatca taacgc

46

<210> 206
<211> 44
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 206
ggatcccctg caggtcattc tttcttttctg tgttctcttt tctg

44

<210> 207
<211> 60
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 207
atgtctgctc ccgctgccga tcataacgct gccaaaccta ctgtgcggta tttcacaccg 60

<210> 208
<211> 60
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 208
tcattctttc ttttcgtggt ctcttttctg tcttaccagc agattgtact gagagtgcac 60

<210> 209
<211> 49
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 209
ggatccgcgg cgcacaatg ctgcatcaaa aaatagctca taaagttcg

49

<210> 210
<211> 49
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 210

ggatcccctg cagggtcaaaa aataaaacaa taaagtttat aaactaacc

49

<210> 211

<211> 60

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 211

atgctgcacg aaaaaatagc tcataaagtt cgaaaagtcg ctgtgcggtg tttcacaccg 60

<210> 212

<211> 60

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 212

tcaaaaaata aaacaataaa gtttataaac taaccaaatt agattgtact gagagtgcac 60

<210> 213

<211> 41

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 213

ggatccgcgg ccgcacaatg agtgtgatag gtaggttctt g

41

<210> 214

<211> 41

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 214

ggatcccctg cagggttaatg catctttttt acagatgaac c

41

<210> 215

<211> 60

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 215

atgagtgtga taggtaggtt cttgtattac ttgaggtccg ctgtgcggtg tttcacaccg 60

<210> 216

<211> 60

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
Oligonucleotide

<400> 216
 ttaatgcac ttttttacag atgaaccttc gttatgggta agattgtact gagagtgcac 60

<210> 217

<211> 381

<212> PRT

<213> Saccharomyces sp.

<220>

<400> 217

Met	Ser	Phe	Arg	Asp	Val	Leu	Glu	Arg	Gly	Asp	Glu	Phe	Leu	Glu	Ala	1	5	10	15
Tyr	Pro	Arg	Arg	Ser	Pro	Leu	Trp	Arg	Phe	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Ser	20	25	30	
Leu	Leu	Thr	Phe	Gly	Val	Ser	Lys	Leu	Leu	Leu	Phe	Thr	Cys	Tyr	Asn	35	40	45	
Val	Lys	Leu	Asn	Gly	Phe	Glu	Lys	Leu	Glu	Thr	Ala	Leu	Glu	Arg	Ser	50	55	60	
Lys	Arg	Glu	Asn	Arg	Gly	Leu	Met	Thr	Val	Met	Asn	His	Met	Ser	Met	65	70	75	
Val	Asp	Asp	Pro	Leu	Val	Trp	Ala	Thr	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Phe	Thr	85	90	95	
Ser	Leu	Asp	Asn	Ile	Arg	Trp	Ser	Leu	Gly	Ala	His	Asn	Ile	Cys	Phe	100	105	110	
Gln	Asn	Lys	Phe	Leu	Ala	Asn	Phe	Phe	Ser	Leu	Gly	Gln	Val	Leu	Ser	115	120	125	
Thr	Glu	Arg	Phe	Gly	Val	Gly	Pro	Phe	Gln	Gly	Ser	Ile	Asp	Ala	Ser	130	135	140	
Ile	Arg	Leu	Leu	Ser	Pro	Asp	Asp	Thr	Leu	Asp	Leu	Glu	Trp	Thr	Pro	145	150	155	
His	Ser	Glu	Val	Ser	Ser	Ser	Leu	Lys	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Ser	Pro	Pro	Ile	165	170	175	
Ile	Arg	Ser	Lys	Pro	Ser	Trp	Val	His	Val	Tyr	Pro	Glu	Gly	Phe	Val	180	185	190	
Leu	Gln	Leu	Tyr	Pro	Pro	Phe	Glu	Asn	Ser	Met	Arg	Tyr	Phe	Lys	Trp	195	200	205	
Gly	Ile	Thr	Arg	Met	Ile	Leu	Glu	Ala	Thr	Lys	Pro	Pro	Ile	Val	Val	210	215	220	
Pro	Ile	Phe	Ala	Thr	Gly	Phe	Glu	Lys	Ile	Ala	Ser	Glu	Ala	Val	Thr	225	230	235	
Asp	Ser	Met	Phe	Arg	Gln	Ile	Leu	Pro	Arg	Asn	Phe	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ile	245	250	255	
Asn	Val	Thr	Ile	Gly	Asp	Pro	Leu	Asn	Asp	Asp	Leu	Ile	Asp	Arg	Tyr	260	265	270	
Arg	Lys	Glu	Trp	Thr	His	Leu	Val	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Tyr	Asp	Pro	Lys	Asn	275	280	285	
Pro	Asn	Asp	Leu	Ser	Asp	Glu	Leu	Lys	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Glu	Ala	Gln	Asp	290	295	300	
Leu	Arg	Ser	Arg	Leu	Ala	Ala	Glu	Leu	Arg	Ala	His	Val	Ala	Glu	Ile				

305				310				315				320			
Arg	Asn	Glu	Val	Arg 325	Lys	Leu	Pro	Arg	Glu 330	Asp	Pro	Arg	Phe	Lys 335	Ser
Pro	Ser	Trp	Trp 340	Lys	Arg	Phe	Asn	Thr 345	Thr	Glu	Gly	Lys	Ser 350	Asp	Pro
Asp	Val	Lys 355	Val	Ile	Gly	Glu	Asn 360	Trp	Ala	Ile	Arg	Arg 365	Met	Gln	Lys
Phe	Leu 370	Pro	Pro	Glu	Gly	Lys 375	Pro	Lys	Gly	Lys	Asp 380	Asp			

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<210> 218
<211> 396
<212> PRT
<213> Saccharomyces sp.
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 $\langle 220 \rangle$

<400>	218															
Met	Lys	His	Ser	Gln	Lys	Tyr	Arg	Arg	Tyr	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Lys	Thr	
1				5					10					15		
Gly	Asn	Pro	Phe	Ile	Lys	Gly	Leu	Gln	Arg	Leu	Leu	Ile	Ala	Cys	Leu	
			20					25					30			
Phe	Ile	Ser	Gly	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ile	Val	Val	Phe	Gln	Ile	Cys	Leu	Gln	
		35					40					45				
Val	Leu	Leu	Pro	Trp	Ser	Lys	Ile	Arg	Phe	Gln	Asn	Gly	Ile	Asn	Gln	
	50					55					60					
Ser	Lys	Lys	Ala	Phe	Ile	Val	Leu	Leu	Cys	Met	Ile	Leu	Asn	Met	Val	
	65				70					75					80	
Ala	Pro	Ser	Ser	Leu	Asn	Val	Thr	Phe	Glu	Thr	Ser	Arg	Pro	Leu	Lys	
				85					90					95		
Asn	Ser	Ser	Asn	Ala	Lys	Pro	Cys	Phe	Arg	Phe	Lys	Asp	Arg	Ala	Ile	
			100					105					110			
Ile	Ile	Ala	Asn	His	Gln	Met	Tyr	Ala	Asp	Trp	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Trp	Trp	
		115					120					125				
Leu	Ser	Phe	Val	Ser	Asn	Leu	Gly	Gly	Asn	Val	Tyr	Ile	Ile	Leu	Lys	
	130					135					140					
Lys	Ala	Leu	Gln	Tyr	Ile	Pro	Leu	Leu	Gly	Phe	Gly	Met	Arg	Asn	Phe	
	145				150					155					160	
Lys	Phe	Ile	Phe	Leu	Ser	Arg	Asn	Trp	Gln	Lys	Asp	Glu	Lys	Ala	Leu	
				165					170					175		
Thr	Asn	Ser	Leu	Val	Ser	Met	Asp	Leu	Asn	Ala	Arg	Cys	Lys	Gly	Pro	
			180					185					190			
Leu	Thr	Asn	Tyr	Lys	Ser	Cys	Tyr	Ser	Lys	Thr	Asn	Glu	Ser	Ile	Ala	
		195					200					205				
Ala	Tyr	Asn	Leu	Ile	Met	Phe	Pro	Glu	Gly	Thr	Asn	Leu	Ser	Leu	Lys	
	210					215					220					
Thr	Arg	Glu	Lys	Ser	Glu	Ala	Phe	Cys	Gln	Arg	Ala	His	Leu	Asp	His	
	225				230					235					240	
Val	Gln	Leu	Arg	His	Leu	Leu	Leu	Pro	His	Ser	Lys	Gly	Leu	Lys	Phe	
				245					250					255		

Ala Val Glu Lys Leu Ala Pro Ser Leu Asp Ala Ile Tyr Asp Val Thr
 260 265 270
 Ile Gly Tyr Ser Pro Ala Leu Arg Thr Glu Tyr Val Gly Thr Lys Phe
 275 280 285
 Thr Leu Lys Lys Ile Phe Leu Met Gly Val Tyr Pro Glu Lys Val Asp
 290 295 300
 Phe Tyr Ile Arg Glu Phe Arg Val Asn Glu Ile Pro Leu Gln Asp Asp
 305 310 315 320
 Glu Val Phe Phe Asn Trp Leu Leu Gly Val Trp Lys Glu Lys Asp Gln
 325 330 335
 Leu Leu Glu Asp Tyr Tyr Asn Thr Gly Gln Phe Lys Ser Asn Ala Lys
 340 345 350
 Asn Asp Asn Gln Ser Ile Val Val Thr Thr Gln Thr Thr Gly Phe Gln
 355 360 365
 His Glu Thr Leu Thr Pro Arg Ile Leu Ser Tyr Tyr Gly Phe Phe Ala
 370 375 380
 Phe Leu Ile Leu Val Phe Val Met Lys Lys Asn His
 385 390 395

<210> 219

<211> 479

<212> PRT

<213> Saccharomyces sp.

<220>

<400> 219

Met Gly Phe Val Asp Phe Phe Glu Thr Tyr Met Val Gly Ser Arg Val
 1 5 10 15
 Gln Phe Lys Gln Leu Asp Ile Ser Asp Trp Leu Ser Leu Thr Pro Arg
 20 25 30
 Leu Leu Ile Leu Phe Gly Tyr Phe Tyr Leu His Ser Phe Phe Thr Ala
 35 40 45
 Ile Asn Gln Phe Leu Gln Phe Ile Asn Thr Asn Ser Phe Cys Leu Arg
 50 55 60
 Leu His Leu Leu Tyr Asp Arg Phe Trp Ser His Val Pro Ile Ile Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Glu Tyr Lys Ile Arg Leu Leu Ser Arg Ala Leu Thr Tyr Ser Lys Leu
 85 90 95
 Lys Ile Ile Pro Thr Leu Asp Lys Val Leu Glu Ala Ile Glu Ile Trp
 100 105 110
 Phe Gln Leu His Leu Val Glu Met Thr Phe Glu Lys Lys Lys Asn Val
 115 120 125
 Gln Ile Phe Ile Thr Glu Gly Ser Asp Asp Leu Asn Phe Phe Lys Asp
 130 135 140
 Ser Lys Phe Gln Thr Thr Leu Met Ile Cys Asn His Arg Ser Val Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Asp Tyr Thr Leu Ile Asn Tyr Leu Phe Leu Lys Ser Cys Pro Thr Lys
 165 170 175

Phe Tyr Thr Lys Trp Glu Phe Leu Gln Lys Leu Arg Lys Gly Glu Asp
 180 185 190
 Leu Ala Glu Trp Pro Gln Leu Lys Phe Leu Gly Trp Gly Lys Met Phe
 195 200 205
 Asn Phe Pro Arg Leu Asp Leu Leu Lys Asn Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Glu
 210 215 220
 Thr Leu Ala Leu Ser Ser Asn Glu Leu Arg Asp Ile Leu Glu Arg Gln
 225 230 235 240
 Asn Asn Gln Ala Ile Thr Ile Phe Pro Glu Val Asn Ile Met Ser Leu
 245 250 255
 Glu Leu Ser Ile Ile Gln Arg Lys Leu His Gln Asp Phe Pro Phe Val
 260 265 270
 Ile Asn Phe Tyr Asn Leu Leu Tyr Pro Arg Phe Lys Asn Phe Thr Thr
 275 280 285
 Leu Met Ala Ala Phe Ser Ser Ile Lys Asn Ile Lys Arg Lys Lys Asn
 290 295 300
 Arg Asn Asn Ile Ile Lys Glu Ala Arg Tyr Leu Phe His Arg Glu Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Asp Lys Leu Val His Lys Ser Met Lys Met Glu Ser Ser Lys Val Ser
 325 330 335
 Asp Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Ile Val Asp Asn Ser Tyr Leu Leu Thr
 340 345 350
 Lys Lys Glu Glu Ile Ser Ser Gly Lys Pro Lys Val Val Arg Ile Asn
 355 360 365
 Pro Tyr Ile Tyr Asp Val Thr Ile Ile Tyr Tyr Arg Val Lys Tyr Thr
 370 375 380
 Asp Ser Gly His Asp His Thr Asn Gly Asp Leu Arg Leu His Lys Gly
 385 390 395 400
 Tyr Gln Leu Glu Gln Ile Ser Pro Thr Ile Phe Glu Met Ile Gln Pro
 405 410 415
 Glu Met Glu Ser Glu Asn Asn Ile Lys Asp Lys Asp Pro Ile Val Val
 420 425 430
 Met Val Asn Val Lys Lys His Gln Ile Gln Pro Leu Leu Ala Tyr Asn
 435 440 445
 Asp Glu Ser Leu Glu Lys Trp Leu Glu Asn Arg Trp Ile Glu Lys Asp
 450 455 460
 Arg Leu Ile Glu Ser Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Lys Ile Glu Thr Lys
 465 470 475

<210> 220

<211> 300

<212> PRT

<213> Saccharomyces sp.

<400> 220

Met Glu Lys Tyr Thr Asn Trp Arg Asp Asn Gly Thr Gly Ile Ala Pro
 1 5 10 15

Phe Leu Pro Asn Thr Ile Arg Lys Pro Ser Lys Val Met Thr Ala Cys
 20 25 30

Leu Leu Gly Ile Leu Gly Val Lys Thr Ile Ile Met Leu Pro Leu Ile
 35 40 45
 Met Leu Tyr Leu Leu Thr Gly Gln Asn Asn Leu Leu Gly Leu Ile Leu
 50 55 60
 Lys Phe Thr Phe Ser Trp Lys Glu Glu Ile Thr Val Gln Gly Ile Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Lys Arg Asp Val Arg Lys Ser Lys His Tyr Pro Gln Lys Gly Lys Leu
 85 90 95
 Tyr Ile Cys Asn Cys Thr Ser Pro Leu Asp Ala Phe Ser Val Val Leu
 100 105 110
 Leu Ala Gln Gly Pro Val Thr Leu Leu Val Pro Ser Asn Asp Ile Val
 115 120 125
 Tyr Lys Val Ser Ile Arg Glu Phe Ile Asn Phe Ile Leu Ala Gly Gly
 130 135 140
 Leu Asp Ile Lys Leu Tyr Gly His Glu Val Ala Glu Leu Ser Gln Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Asn Thr Val Asn Phe Met Phe Ala Glu Gly Thr Ser Cys Asn Gly
 165 170 175
 Lys Ser Val Leu Pro Phe Ser Ile Thr Gly Lys Lys Leu Lys Glu Phe
 180 185 190
 Ile Asp Pro Ser Ile Thr Thr Met Asn Pro Ala Met Ala Lys Thr Lys
 195 200 205
 Lys Phe Glu Leu Gln Thr Ile Gln Ile Lys Thr Asn Lys Thr Ala Ile
 210 215 220
 Thr Thr Leu Pro Ile Ser Asn Met Glu Tyr Leu Ser Arg Phe Leu Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Gly Ile Asn Val Lys Cys Lys Ile Asn Glu Pro Gln Val Leu Ser
 245 250 255
 Asp Asn Leu Glu Glu Leu Arg Val Ala Leu Asn Gly Gly Asp Lys Tyr
 260 265 270
 Lys Leu Val Ser Arg Lys Leu Asp Val Glu Ser Lys Arg Asn Phe Val
 275 280 285
 Lys Glu Tyr Ile Ser Asp Gln Arg Lys Lys Arg Lys
 290 295 300

<210> 221

<211> 759

<212> PRT

<213> Saccharomyces sp.

<400> 221

Met Pro Ala Pro Lys Leu Thr Glu Lys Phe Ala Ser Ser Lys Ser Thr
 1 5 10 15
 Gln Lys Thr Thr Asn Tyr Ser Ser Ile Glu Ala Lys Ser Val Lys Thr
 20 25 30
 Ser Ala Asp Gln Ala Tyr Ile Tyr Gln Glu Pro Ser Ala Thr Lys Lys
 35 40 45
 Ile Leu Tyr Ser Ile Ala Thr Trp Leu Leu Tyr Asn Ile Phe His Cys
 50 55 60

Phe Phe Arg Glu Ile Arg Gly Arg Gly Ser Phe Lys Val Pro Gln Gln
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Pro Val Ile Phe Val Ala Ala Pro His Ala Asn Gln Phe Val Asp
 85 90 95
 Pro Val Ile Leu Met Gly Glu Val Lys Lys Ser Val Asn Arg Arg Val
 100 105 110
 Ser Phe Leu Ile Ala Glu Ser Ser Leu Lys Gln Pro Pro Ile Gly Phe
 115 120 125
 Leu Ala Ser Phe Phe Met Ala Ile Gly Val Val Arg Pro Gln Asp Asn
 130 135 140
 Leu Lys Pro Ala Glu Gly Thr Ile Arg Val Asp Pro Thr Asp Tyr Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Arg Val Ile Gly His Asp Thr His Phe Leu Thr Asp Cys Met Pro Lys
 165 170 175
 Gly Leu Ile Gly Leu Pro Lys Ser Met Gly Phe Gly Glu Ile Gln Ser
 180 185 190
 Ile Glu Ser Asp Thr Ser Leu Thr Leu Arg Lys Glu Phe Lys Met Ala
 195 200 205
 Lys Pro Glu Ile Lys Thr Ala Leu Leu Thr Gly Thr Thr Tyr Lys Tyr
 210 215 220
 Ala Ala Lys Val Asp Gln Ser Cys Val Tyr His Arg Val Phe Glu His
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Ala His Asn Asn Cys Ile Gly Ile Phe Pro Glu Gly Gly Ser His
 245 250 255
 Asp Arg Thr Asn Leu Leu Pro Leu Lys Ala Gly Val Ala Ile Met Ala
 260 265 270
 Leu Gly Cys Met Asp Lys His Pro Asp Val Asn Val Lys Ile Val Pro
 275 280 285
 Cys Gly Met Asn Tyr Phe His Pro His Lys Phe Arg Ser Arg Ala Val
 290 295 300
 Val Glu Phe Gly Asp Pro Ile Glu Ile Pro Lys Glu Leu Val Ala Lys
 305 310 315 320
 Tyr His Asn Pro Glu Thr Asn Arg Asp Ala Val Lys Glu Leu Leu Asp
 325 330 335
 Thr Ile Ser Lys Gly Leu Gln Ser Val Thr Val Thr Cys Ser Asp Tyr
 340 345 350
 Glu Thr Leu Met Val Val Gln Thr Ile Arg Arg Leu Tyr Met Thr Gln
 355 360 365
 Phe Ser Thr Lys Leu Pro Leu Pro Leu Ile Val Glu Met Asn Arg Arg
 370 375 380
 Met Val Lys Gly Tyr Glu Phe Tyr Arg Asn Asp Pro Lys Ile Ala Asp
 385 390 395 400
 Leu Thr Lys Asp Ile Met Ala Tyr Asn Ala Ala Leu Arg His Tyr Asn
 405 410 415
 Leu Pro Asp His Leu Val Glu Glu Ala Lys Val Asn Phe Ala Lys Asn
 420 425 430

Leu Gly Leu Val Phe Phe Arg Ser Ile Gly Leu Cys Ile Leu Phe Ser
 435 440 445
 Leu Ala Met Pro Gly Ile Ile Met Phe Ser Pro Val Phe Ile Leu Ala
 450 455 460
 Lys Arg Ile Ser Gln Glu Lys Ala Arg Thr Ala Leu Ser Lys Ser Thr
 465 470 475 480
 Val Lys Ile Lys Ala Asn Asp Val Ile Ala Thr Trp Lys Ile Leu Ile
 485 490 495
 Gly Met Gly Phe Ala Pro Leu Leu Tyr Ile Phe Trp Ser Val Leu Ile
 500 505 510
 Thr Tyr Tyr Leu Arg His Lys Pro Trp Asn Lys Ile Tyr Val Phe Ser
 515 520 525
 Gly Ser Tyr Ile Ser Cys Val Ile Val Thr Tyr Ser Ala Leu Ile Val
 530 535 540
 Gly Asp Ile Gly Met Asp Gly Phe Lys Ser Leu Arg Pro Leu Val Leu
 545 550 555 560
 Ser Leu Thr Ser Pro Lys Gly Leu Gln Lys Leu Gln Lys Asp Arg Arg
 565 570 575
 Asn Leu Ala Glu Arg Ile Ile Glu Val Val Asn Asn Phe Gly Ser Glu
 580 585 590
 Leu Phe Pro Asp Phe Asp Ser Ala Ala Leu Arg Glu Glu Phe Asp Val
 595 600 605
 Ile Asp Glu Glu Glu Glu Asp Arg Lys Thr Ser Glu Leu Asn Arg Arg
 610 615 620
 Lys Met Leu Arg Lys Gln Lys Ile Lys Arg Gln Glu Lys Asp Ser Ser
 625 630 635 640
 Ser Pro Ile Ile Ser Gln Arg Asp Asn His Asp Ala Tyr Glu His His
 645 650 655
 Asn Gln Asp Ser Asp Gly Val Ser Leu Val Asn Ser Asp Asn Ser Leu
 660 665 670
 Ser Asn Ile Pro Leu Phe Ser Ser Thr Phe His Arg Lys Ser Glu Ser
 675 680 685
 Ser Leu Ala Ser Thr Ser Val Ala Pro Ser Ser Ser Ser Glu Phe Glu
 690 695 700
 Val Glu Asn Glu Ile Leu Glu Glu Lys Asn Gly Leu Ala Ser Lys Ile
 705 710 715 720
 Ala Gln Ala Val Leu Asn Lys Arg Ile Gly Glu Asn Thr Ala Arg Glu
 725 730 735
 Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu
 740 745 750
 Glu Gly Lys Glu Gly Asp Ala
 755

<210> 222

<211> 743

<212> PRT

<213> Saccharomyces sp.

<400> 222

Met Ser Ala Pro Ala Ala Asp His Asn Ala Ala Lys Pro Ile Pro His
 1 5 10 15
 Val Pro Gln Ala Ser Arg Arg Tyr Lys Asn Ser Tyr Asn Gly Phe Val
 20 25 30
 Tyr Asn Ile His Thr Trp Leu Tyr Asp Val Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Asn
 35 40 45
 Ile Leu Phe Thr Ile Phe Phe Arg Glu Ile Lys Val Arg Gly Ala Tyr
 50 55 60
 Asn Val Pro Glu Val Gly Val Pro Thr Ile Leu Val Cys Ala Pro His
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Asn Gln Phe Ile Asp Pro Ala Leu Val Met Ser Gln Thr Arg Leu
 85 90 95
 Leu Lys Thr Ser Ala Gly Lys Ser Arg Ser Arg Met Pro Cys Phe Val
 100 105 110
 Thr Ala Glu Ser Ser Phe Lys Lys Arg Phe Ile Ser Phe Phe Gly His
 115 120 125
 Ala Met Gly Gly Ile Pro Val Pro Arg Ile Gln Asp Asn Leu Lys Pro
 130 135 140
 Val Asp Glu Asn Leu Glu Ile Tyr Ala Pro Asp Leu Lys Asn His Pro
 145 150 155 160
 Glu Ile Ile Lys Gly Arg Ser Lys Asn Pro Gln Thr Thr Pro Val Asn
 165 170 175
 Phe Thr Lys Arg Phe Ser Ala Lys Ser Leu Leu Gly Leu Pro Asp Tyr
 180 185 190
 Leu Ser Asn Ala Gln Ile Lys Glu Ile Pro Asp Asp Glu Thr Ile Ile
 195 200 205
 Leu Ser Ser Pro Phe Arg Thr Ser Lys Ser Lys Val Val Glu Leu Leu
 210 215 220
 Thr Asn Gly Thr Asn Phe Lys Tyr Ala Glu Lys Ile Asp Asn Thr Glu
 225 230 235 240
 Thr Phe Gln Ser Val Phe Asp His Leu His Thr Lys Gly Cys Val Gly
 245 250 255
 Ile Phe Pro Glu Gly Gly Ser His Asp Arg Pro Ser Leu Leu Pro Ile
 260 265 270
 Lys Ala Gly Val Ala Ile Met Ala Leu Gly Ala Val Ala Ala Asp Pro
 275 280 285
 Thr Met Lys Val Ala Val Val Pro Cys Gly Leu His Tyr Phe His Arg
 290 295 300
 Asn Lys Phe Arg Ser Arg Ala Val Leu Glu Tyr Gly Glu Pro Ile Val
 305 310 315 320
 Val Asp Gly Lys Tyr Gly Glu Met Tyr Lys Asp Ser Pro Arg Glu Thr
 325 330 335
 Val Ser Lys Leu Leu Lys Lys Ile Thr Asn Ser Leu Phe Ser Val Thr
 340 345 350
 Glu Asn Ala Pro Asp Tyr Asp Thr Leu Met Val Ile Gln Ala Ala Arg
 355 360 365
 Arg Leu Tyr Gln Pro Val Lys Val Arg Leu Pro Leu Pro Ala Ile Val

<210> 223
 <211> 397
 <212> PRT
 <213> Saccharomyces sp.

<400> 223

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Met Leu His Gln Lys Ile Ala His Lys Val Arg Lys Val Val Val Pro
 1          5          10          15

Gly Ile Ser Leu Leu Ile Phe Phe Gln Gly Cys Leu Ile Leu Leu Phe
          20          25          30

Leu Gln Leu Thr Tyr Lys Thr Leu Tyr Cys Arg Asn Asp Ile Arg Lys
          35          40          45

Gln Ile Gly Leu Asn Lys Thr Lys Arg Leu Phe Ile Val Leu Val Ser
 50          55          60

Ser Ile Leu His Val Val Ala Pro Ser Ala Val Arg Ile Thr Thr Glu
 65          70          75          80

Asn Ser Ser Val Pro Lys Gly Thr Phe Phe Leu Asp Leu Lys Lys Lys
          85          90          95

Arg Ile Leu Ser His Leu Lys Ser Asn Ser Val Ala Ile Cys Asn His
          100          105          110

Gln Ile Tyr Thr Asp Trp Ile Phe Leu Trp Trp Leu Ala Tyr Thr Ser
          115          120          125

Asn Leu Gly Ala Asn Val Phe Ile Ile Leu Lys Lys Ser Leu Ala Ser
          130          135          140

Ile Pro Ile Leu Gly Phe Gly Met Arg Asn Tyr Asn Phe Ile Phe Met
          145          150          155          160

Ser Arg Lys Trp Ala Gln Asp Lys Ile Thr Leu Ser Asn Ser Leu Ala
          165          170          175

Gly Leu Asp Ser Asn Ala Arg Gly Ala Gly Ser Leu Ala Gly Lys Ser
          180          185          190

Pro Glu Arg Ile Thr Glu Glu Gly Glu Ser Ile Trp Asn Pro Glu Val
          195          200          205

Ile Asp Pro Lys Gln Ile His Trp Pro Tyr Asn Leu Ile Leu Phe Pro
          210          215          220

Glu Gly Thr Asn Leu Ser Ala Asp Thr Arg Gln Lys Ser Ala Lys Tyr
          225          230          235          240

Ala Ala Lys Ile Gly Lys Lys Pro Phe Lys Asn Val Leu Leu Pro His
          245          250          255

Ser Thr Gly Leu Arg Tyr Ser Leu Gln Lys Leu Lys Pro Ser Ile Glu
          260          265          270

Ser Leu Tyr Asp Ile Thr Ile Gly Tyr Ser Gly Val Lys Gln Glu Glu
          275          280          285

Tyr Gly Glu Leu Ile Tyr Gly Leu Lys Ser Ile Phe Leu Glu Gly Lys
          290          295          300

Tyr Pro Lys Leu Val Asp Ile His Ile Arg Ala Phe Asp Val Lys Asp
          305          310          315          320

Ile Pro Leu Glu Asp Glu Asn Glu Phe Ser Glu Trp Leu Tyr Lys Ile
          325          330          335

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Trp Ser Glu Lys Asp Ala Leu Met Glu Arg Tyr Tyr Ser Thr Gly Ser
 340 345 350
 Phe Val Ser Asp Pro Glu Thr Asn His Ser Val Thr Asp Ser Phe Lys
 355 360 365
 Ile Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Thr Glu Val Leu Ile Leu Pro Thr Leu Thr
 370 375 380
 Ile Ile Trp Leu Val Tyr Lys Leu Tyr Cys Phe Ile Phe
 385 390 395

<210> 224
 <211> 303
 <212> PRT
 <213> Saccharomyces sp.

<400> 224
 Met Ser Val Ile Gly Arg Phe Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Arg Ser Val Leu Val
 1 5 10 15
 Val Leu Ala Leu Ala Gly Cys Gly Phe Tyr Gly Val Ile Ala Ser Ile
 20 25 30
 Leu Cys Thr Leu Ile Gly Lys Gln His Leu Ala Gln Trp Ile Thr Ala
 35 40 45
 Arg Cys Phe Tyr His Val Met Lys Leu Met Leu Gly Leu Asp Val Lys
 50 55 60
 Val Val Gly Glu Glu Asn Leu Ala Lys Lys Pro Tyr Ile Met Ile Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Asn His Gln Ser Thr Leu Asp Ile Phe Met Leu Gly Arg Ile Phe Pro
 85 90 95
 Pro Gly Cys Thr Val Thr Ala Lys Lys Ser Leu Lys Tyr Val Pro Phe
 100 105 110
 Leu Gly Trp Phe Met Ala Leu Ser Gly Thr Tyr Phe Leu Asp Arg Ser
 115 120 125
 Lys Arg Gln Glu Ala Ile Asp Thr Leu Asn Lys Gly Leu Glu Asn Val
 130 135 140
 Lys Lys Asn Lys Arg Ala Leu Trp Val Phe Pro Glu Gly Thr Arg Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Tyr Thr Ser Glu Leu Thr Met Leu Pro Phe Lys Lys Gly Ala Phe His
 165 170 175
 Leu Ala Gln Gln Gly Lys Ile Pro Ile Val Pro Val Val Val Ser Asn
 180 185 190
 Thr Ser Thr Leu Val Ser Pro Lys Tyr Gly Val Phe Asn Arg Gly Cys
 195 200 205
 Met Ile Val Arg Ile Leu Lys Pro Ile Ser Thr Glu Asn Leu Thr Lys
 210 215 220
 Asp Lys Ile Gly Glu Phe Ala Glu Lys Val Arg Asp Gln Met Val Asp
 225 230 235 240
 Thr Leu Lys Glu Ile Gly Tyr Ser Pro Ala Ile Asn Asp Thr Thr Leu
 245 250 255
 Pro Pro Gln Ala Ile Glu Tyr Ala Ala Leu Gln His Asp Lys Lys Val
 260 265 270

Asn Lys Lys Ile Lys Asn Glu Pro Val Pro Ser Val Ser Ile Ser Asn
 275 280 285

Asp Val Asn Thr His Asn Glu Gly Ser Ser Val Lys Lys Met His
 290 295 300

<210> 225

<211> 1146

<212> DNA

<213> *Saccharomyces* sp.

<400> 225

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ctgcttcttt tcacatgcta taatgtcaaa ttgaatgggt ttgaaaaatt agaaactgcc 180
ttggaacggt ccaaaaggga aaatagaggc cttatgacgg tcatgaacca tatgagtatg 240
gtcgaatgat cgttagtttg ggcaacacta ccatataagt tatttacgtc tttggacaac 300
ataagatggg ctttgggtgc acataatatt tgctttcaaa ataaatttct ggccaacttt 360
ttctcacttg gccaaagtct tccaacagaa agatttgggg tgggcccatt tcaaggttct 420
atagatgctt caataagatt gttaagccct gacgacactt tagacttggg atggaccctt 480
cactctgagg tctcttcttc gctaaaaaaa gcctactccc cgcccataat aaggtcgaag 540
ccatcttggg tccatgttta tccagaagga tttgtactac aattatatcc gccttttgaa 600
aattcgatga ggtattttta atgggggtatt accagaatga tcctagaagc aacaaagccg 660
cccattgtag taccaatatt tgctacaggg tttgaaaaaa tagcatccga agcagtcaca 720
gattcaatgt ttagacaaat tctaccaaga aactttgggt ctgaaataaa tgttaccata 780
ggggatcctt taaatgatga tttaatcgac aggtatagaa aagaatggac acatttgggt 840
gaaaaatact atgatcccaa aaatcctaac gacctctctg acgaattgaa atatggtaaa 900
gaggcgcaag atttaagaag cagattagcc gctgaactga gagcccatgt tgctgaaatt 960
agaaatgaag ttcgcaaatt accacgcgaa gaccctaggt tcaaattccc ctcattggtg
1020
aagcggttca acaccacgga aggtaaatcg gaccagatg ttaaagtcatt tggcgaaaat
1080
tgggcaataa ggaggatgca aaagtttctg cctccagagg gtaaaccaaa gggtaaggat
1140
gattga
1146

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<210> 226

<211> 1191

<212> DNA

<213> *Saccharomyces* sp.

<400> 226

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ataaaagggt tgcaaaaggct gcttatcgct tgcttgttca tttcaggctc gctgagtatt 120
gtcgtttttc agatctgtct acagggtgctt ctcccttggg gcaagattag atttcaaaa 180
ggtataaatc aaagtaagaa ggcttttatc gttttattat gcatgatctt gaacatggtg 240
gtccctctct ctttgaatgt cacttttgaa acatcgcggc cattgaagaa ctcttctaac 300
gccaaagccat gcttttagatt taaagacagg gctataataa ttgcaaatca tcaaatgtat 360
gcagactgga tttatctctg gtggctttcc tttgtttcaa atttgggtgg taacgtttat 420
atcatcctga agaaagctct gcagtacata ccattactgg gatttggcat gcgaaatttt 480
aagttttatat ttttaagtag gaactggcaa aaggatgaga aagctttaac aaatagtttg 540
gtttctatgg acttaaagc gaggtgcaag gggcccctta caaattataa gagttgttat 600
tccaagacaa atgaatccat tgccgcttat aatttaataa tgttccctga ggtacaaa 660
ctaagcctca agacaagaga aaaaagcgag gcattctgtc aaagagcaca tttggaccat 720
gtccaattaa gacatttgtt attaccgcac tctaaaggct tgaagtttgc agtagaaaaa 780
ctagctccta gtttagatgc tatctacgat gtcactattg gatattctcc cgccttgaga 840
acggaatacg tcggcaccaa attcaccttg aagaaaatat tcttaatggg tgcctatccg 900
gagaaagtag atttttatat tagggaattt agagttaatg agatcccttt gcaagatgac 960
gaagtttttt tcaattggtt actgggcgtg tggaaagaaa aagatcaact gctagaagac
1020
tactacaaca caggccaatt taaaagtaat gctaaaaatg acaaccaatc catcgttggt
1080
acgacacaaa cgactggatt tcagcacgaa acattgacac cccgtatcct ttcataattac
1140
gggttcttcg cttttcttat tcttgtattt gtgatgaaaa aaaatcattg a
1191

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<210> 227
<211> 1440
<212> DNA
<213> *Saccharomyces* sp.

<400> 227
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taccttcatt ctttttttac tgcaatcaat caattcctac agttcattaa cacgaattcc 180
ttctgtctta gactgcattt actatatgac agattttgggt cgcattgtgcc cataataggt 240
gagtacaaaa ttccggctgct ctccgaggga ctgacatata gtaaaactgaa aataatacca 300
acttttagaca aggtgctgga ggcgattgaa atttggtttc agctacattt agttgaaatg 360
accttcgaaa aaaaaaaaaa cgtccaaatt ttcataaccg aggggaagtga tgacctaaac 420
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(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
6 April 2000 (06.04.2000)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 00/18889 A3

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: C12N 9/10, Bourn Drive, Woodland, CA 95776 (US). VAN EENEN-
9/54, 9/82 NAAM, Alison; 856 Burr Street, Davis, CA 95616 (US).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/22231 (74) Agents: SCHWEDLER, Carl, J. et al.; Calgene LLC,
1920 Fifth Street, Davis, CA 95616 (US).
- (22) International Filing Date: 24 September 1999 (24.09.1999) (81) Designated States (*national*): CA, JP, MX.
- (25) Filing Language: English (84) Designated States (*regional*): European patent (AT, BE,
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(26) Publication Language: English NL, PT, SE).
- (30) Priority Data: 60/101,939 25 September 1998 (25.09.1998) US Published:
— With international search report.
- (71) Applicant: CALGENE LLC [US/US]; 1920 Fifth Street, Davis, CA 95620 (US). (88) Date of publication of the international search report:
18 January 2001
- (72) Inventors: LASSNER, Michael, W.; 721 Falcon Avenue, Davis, CA 95616 (US). EMIG, Robin, A.; 901 Sara Court, Vacaville, CA 95687 (US). RUEZINSKY, Diane, M.; 849

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: SEQUENZES OF PUTATIVE PLANT ACYLTRANSFERASES

(57) Abstract: By this invention, novel nucleic acid sequences encoding for acyltransferase related proteins are provided, wherein said acyltransferase-like protein is active in the transfer of a fatty acyl group from a fatty acyl donor to a fatty acyl acceptor. Also considered are amino acid and nucleic acid sequences obtainable from AT-like nucleic acid sequences and the use of such sequences to provide transgenic host cells capable of producing modified lipid content and composition.

WO 00/18889 A3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/22231

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C12N9/10 C12N9/54 C12N9/82

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C12N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	NORBERG A. ET AL.: "Chemical detection of natural peptides by specific structures. Isolation chicken galanin by monitoring for its N-terminal dipeptide, and termination of the amino acid sequence." FEBS LETT 1991 AUG 19;288(1-2):151-3, XP000916139 abstract; figure 2 --- -/--	1,9-18, 20

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

7 July 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

04.10.00

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Meyer, W

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter national Application No
PCT/US 99/22231

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	BROWN A P ET AL: "IDENTIFICATION OF A CDNA THAT ENCODES A 1-ACYL-SN-GLYCEROL-3-PHOSPHATE ACYLTRANSFERASE FROM LIMNANTHES DOUGLASII" PLANT MOLECULAR BIOLOGY,NL,NIJHOFF PUBLISHERS, DORDRECHT, vol. 29, no. 2, 1 October 1995 (1995-10-01), pages 267-278, XP002000905 ISSN: 0167-4412	1
X	abstract; figure 3	9-18,20
Y	ISHIZAKI O ET AL: "CLONING AND NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE OF COMPLEMENTARY DNA FOR THE PLASTID GLYCEROL-3-PHOSPHATE ACYLTRANSFERASE FROM SQUASH" FEBS (FEDERATION OF EUROPEAN BIOCHEMICAL SOCIETIES) LETTERS 1988, vol. 238, no. 2, 1988, pages 424-430, XP000916289 ISSN: 0014-5793	1
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X	abstract	9-18,20
Y	LASSNER M W ET AL: "LYSOPHOSPHATIDIC ACID ACYLTRANSFERASE FROM MEADOWFOAM MEDIATES INSERTION OF ERUCIC ACID AT THE SN-2 POSITION OF TRIACYLGLYCEROL INTRANSGENIC RAPESEED OIL" PLANT PHYSIOLOGY,US,AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANT PHYSIOLOGISTS, ROCKVILLE, MD, vol. 109, no. 4, 1 January 1995 (1995-01-01), pages 1389-1394, XP002027767 ISSN: 0032-0889	1
X	abstract; figure 1	9-18,20
X	NAGIEC, M. MAREK ET AL: "A suppressor gene that enables Saccharomyces cerevisiae to grow without making sphingolipids encodes a protein that resembles an Escherichia coli fatty acyltransferase" J. BIOL. CHEM. (1993), 268(29), 22156-63, XP000644683	9-18,20
Y	abstract; figure 2	1
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/22231

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	NISHIDA I. ET AL.: "The gene and the RNA for the precursor to the plastid-located glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase of Arabidopsis thaliana." PLANT MOL BIOL 1993 JAN;21(2):267-77, XP000916240	1
X	abstract; figure 2 ---	9-18,20
Y	WO 96 24674 A (GENE SHEARS PTY LTD ;SLABAS ANTONI RYSZARD (GB); BROWN ADRIAN PAUL) 15 August 1996 (1996-08-15)	1
X	abstract; figure 1 ---	9-18,20
A	YOKOI SHUJI ET AL: "Introduction of the cDNA for Arabidopsis glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase (GPAT) confers unsaturation of fatty acids and chilling tolerance of photosynthesis on rice." MOLECULAR BREEDING JUNE, 1998, vol. 4, no. 3, June 1998 (1998-06), pages 269-275, XP000909905 ISSN: 1380-3743	1
X	abstract -----	9-18,20

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

national application No.
PCT/US 99/22231

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

See additional sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
1, partially 9-18, 20, 21

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

1. Claims: 1, partially 9-18, 20, 21
relating to Seq Id No 127
2. Claims: 2, partially 9-18, 20, 21
relating to Seq Id No 128
3. Claims: 3, partially 9-18, 20, 21
relating to Seq Id No 129
4. Claims: 4, partially 9-18, 20, 21
relating to Seq Id No 132
5. Claims: 5, partially 9-18, 20, 21
relating to Seq Id No 130
6. Claims: 6, partially 9-18, 20, 21
relating to Seq Id No 133
7. Claims: 7, partially 9-18, 20, 21
relating to Seq Id No 131
8. Claims: 8, partially 9-18, 20, 21
relating to Seq Id No 134
9. Claims: partially 9-18, 20, 21, 22
relating to Seq Id No 1
10. Claims: partially 9-18, 20, 21, 22
relating to Seq Id No 10
11. Claims: partially 9-18, 20, 21, 22
relating to Seq Id No 12

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

12. Claims: partially 9-18, 20, 21, 22
relating to Seq Id No 14
13. Claims: partially 9-18, 20, 21, 22
relating to Seq Id No 16
14. Claims: partially 9-18, 20, 21, 23
relating to Seq Id No 3
15. Claims: partially 9-18, 20, 21, 22
relating to Seq Id No 5
16. Claims: partially 9-18, 20, 21, 22
relating to Seq Id No 7
17. Claims: partially 9-18, 20, 21, 22
relating to Seq Id No 18
18. Claims: Invention No. 18-126: Claims 9-22 all partially
each individual invention relating to Seq Id No. 24 to Seq
Id. 126, respectively

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/22231

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9624674 A	15-08-1996	AU 4669096 A	27-08-1996
		CA 2212570 A	15-08-1996
		CA 2235267 A	24-04-1997
		EP 0808368 A	26-11-1997

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